THE ILLUSTRATED

SUPPLEMENT.

Vol. XVIII.

SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 15, 1851.

GRATIS.

IMPERIAL PARLIAMENT.

HOUSE OF COMMONS .- FRIDAY, Feb. 7.

PAPAL AGGRESSION-THE GOVERNMENT MEASURE.

In our Late Edition, last week, we gave a full summary of the proceedings in the House of Commons, on Friday se'nnight, on the occasion of Lord John Russell's submitting to the House the character of the measure by which the Government proposes to meet the assumption of territorial ecclesiastical titles by the Roman Catholic bishops in Great Britain. We now give a brief explanatory notice of the proposed bill, that those who received our early impression of last week may not be without a record of this interesting occasion.]

Britain. We now give a brief explanatory notice of the proposed bill, that those who received our early impression of last week may not be without a record of this interesting occasion.]

Several petitions having been presented praying for measures to defeat the Papal Aggression, the property of the proposed of the proposed of the Control of the Papal Aggression. The provent the assumption of certain ceclesiastical titles in respect of places in the United Kingdom. The mobile Lord prefaced his motion by adverting to the deep interest felt by all classes in the country, denoted by the numerous petitions to the House and addresses to the Crown, which cast a serious responsibility upon the Government, and to the anxiety with which he approached this important subject, not diminished by the intimations which had recently fallen from certain members in that House. After referring to late occurrences in Ireland—the appointment of Dr. Cullen, the mode of his appointment and the spirit he manifested; the symod of Thurles, and its dealing with the colleges, and with questions of the occupancy of land; that symod consisting entirely of, ecclesiastics who had thought proper to prescribe to the Irish people their duties in reference to these questions—he observed that these proceedings gave warning of other measures on the part of the Court of Rome, to be attended with more important results; and he instanced the proceedings of that Court in Roman Catholic countries in ancient and modern times, in support of his impressions on the matter. He then addressed himself to the subject of the letters apostolic, changing the regression of the becades of the Roman Catholic Court in Roman Catholic owners in ancient and modern times, in support of his impressions on the matter. He then addressed himself to the subject of the letters apostolic, changing the regression of the occurrence of the force of the Roman Catholic Owner of the Roman Catholic owne

aided by the principles which had always governed his conduct in these sections: he was for the fullest enjoyment of religious liberty, but he as entirely opposed to any interference by any ecclesiastics with the mporal supremacy of this realm.

In the course of the debate which followed, the arguments and the ensure of the noble Lord were combatted and opposed by Mr. Roebuck ir. John O'Connell, Mr. Roche, Mr. Moore, Mr. Bright, and Mr. Morgan.

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In the course of the debate which followed, the arguments and the measure of the noble Lord were combatted and opposed by Mr. Roebuck, Mr. John O'Connell, Mr. Roebuck, Mr. Moore, Mr. Bright, and Mr. Morgan J. O'Connell. Mr. Henry Drummond, Mr. Disraeli, and Sir Robert H. Inglis supported the measure.

At twelve o'clock the debate was adjourned to Monday, and the House rose.

HOUSE OF LORDS,—Monday.

THE CHAIRMAN OF COMMITTEES OF THE HOUSE.

Marquis of LANSDOWNE moved an address to the Crown to the efficience deeply repreted the misofruture of the Earl of Shatesbury's in infirmity, any longer to execute the duties of his important office, as of their Lordships' committees, a post which he had filled for the

HOUSE OF COMMONS .- MONDAY. e met at four o'clock. NEW WRITS.

soon to be able to ask leave to introduce it to time incuse.

ECCLESIASTICAL RETURNS.

Sir B. HALL gave notice that he would move an address for return gross and net income of each archishoptic and bishopric in England and in each year (from the lat of January, 1844), specifying all sums received professes, remeable of leases, building leases, and from all other sources; an various items constituting, in every instance, the difference between grant income. Return of the appointment of pensioners or bedeamen in

BRITISH BLOCKADE OF SAN SALVADOR (AMERICA)

to a sense of since towards foreigners.

It is sense of since towards foreigners.

THE METROPOLITAN POLICE AND THE GREAT EXHIBITION.

Mr. STAMPORD asked the Secretary of State for the Home Department, ther the augmentation of the metropolitan police force, made in consequent the National Exhibition, would be paid out of the receipts of the Exhibit and, whether the Secretary of State for the Home Department had though necessary to convey an intimation to foreign powers, through the proper one, of the inconvenience that might arise of large bodies of foreigners via consequence of the proper one, of the inconvenience that might arise of large bodies of foreigners via consequence of the inconvenience that might arise of large bodies of foreigners via consequence of the inconvenience that might arise of large bodies of foreigners with the consequence of the property of the protection of a section of the commission which would be necessary for the protection of articles in the 1 commission which would be necessary for the protection of articles in the 5 bidion and for the approaches to the Park. The additional police force required to maintain order in the streets would be paid out of the metropolitan plund. With respect to the danger from foreigners wearing side-arms, he G. Grey) did not apprehend any, for he did not think foreigners would side-arms.

THE LAW OF PATENTS.

COMMITTEE OF SUPPLY.

the report of committee of supply was taken into consideration, and the report of committee of supply was taken into consideration, and the report of committee of supply be granted to her Majesty was confirmed.

PAPAL AGGRESSION.—ADJOURNED DEBATE

adjourned debate upon the Ecclesiastical Titles Bill was then re-

That was, in effect, the general scope and object of this bill. The House won see, that, if it prevented persons from assuming these titles, it would preve the existence of the diocesses or sees; for it was stated by Cardinal Whema the existence of the diocesses or sees; for it was stated by Cardinal Whema carden or limit in the country in which their titles were considered assuming them would be nothing more than bishops in part bus. The hon, and learned gentleman then said, that such a mere colourab bus. The hon, and learned gentleman then said, that such a mere colourab bus considered the said of the said of the said would be afreshishop in, or acer, or of Westminster, instead of Archbishop in or acer, or of Westminster, instead of Archbishop in would be a more colourable to doubt, he thought, that the bill would prevent the said. The country of the said of the said

the canon law, see congest on the laws of the country. (Cheers.)

Lord Assilar: Mr. Speaker, however important and necessary it is to approach this question with great calmines, we must as least entertain the most serious convictions in respect to it. We must approach it with decision and resolution equal to the emergency. (Hear, hear.) Let us, then, consider the issue that is before us. The question is, whether we shall allow the ecclesiastics of the Church of Rome to seize and occupy in this realm a position which I believe has never been occupied in the most palmy days of Romanism in this country—(Hear, hear.)—Let position which they do not occupy and never will be permitted to occupy in any Continental nation even owning the authority of the Vatican. (Hear.) This, sir, is no question merely affecting the Church of England. This is no bill to secure her establishment, to protect her honour, or to extend her influence. The question is, whether you will or will not give us the necessary protection that we demand for carrying on the civil end religious liberties of this country. This question, sir, affects equally the Wesleyan, the necessary protection that we demand for carrying on the civil end religious liberties of this country. This question, sir, affects equally the Wesleyan, the we could prove affecting as much the religious liberties of the Roman Catholic clergy. I was astonished to hear the hon, member for the Roman Catholic clergy. I was astonished to hear the hon, member for Manchester state that no Dissenting congregation north of this metropolis had taken any part in this movement. I hope I may be allowed to express the great admiration for the properties of the Roman Catholic clergy. I was astonished to hear the hon, member for Manchester state that no movement had been made by the Disgress of the inferior orders of the Romanical Catholic clergy. I may also a subject to the inferior orders of the Romanical Catholic clergy. I may be allowed to express the properties of the most research of the mini

Mr. P. Howand made a gesture of dissent.

Lord Assux: If the hon, member will but attend to what I am asying now, he will have an opportunity of refuting it hereafter. The writer goes on place—"Whole parkhes have received the leaven, and it is fermenting; and place—"Whole parkhes have received the leaven, and it is fermenting; and place—"Whole parkhes have received the leaven, and it is fermenting; and place—"By the ways the population of this owner where it might least be expected, seem to have received it in more secret and mysterious ways." He concludes thus:—"By two ways the population of this common would be worked upon (through its Established Church) for its moral particulation of towns or manufacturing distributions are proportioned to the common of the

Catholic Prelates had been repeatedly recognized by lawyers, ministers, and Acts of Partiament, Ireland ought to be excluded from the bill.

Mr. Page Wood, in a negregate address.

contending that the course pursued by Cardinal Wiseman was clearly illegal; that what they had to do in Parliament was to embody in the great corporate voice of the nation the voic of all those assemblies which had resounded from one end of the kingdom to the other, to require that some step should be taken

Pope would not be acceptable to this country; and I say that after such claration, those who were acting as advisors to the Pope on that occasion di act the part of housest men in setting up a pies of completity on the part act the part of the pa

fir Lordships sat but a very short time, and the business introduced was ed to the reception of petitions against Papal Aggression, one of which, he comity of Surrey, led to some observations from Lord Abinotax, who teed it. His opinion of the Government bill was, that it would be wholly attive.—Adjourned.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.—TUESDAY.

NEW MEMBER.

Mr. HATCHELL (the Attorney-General for Ireland) took the oaths and his seat member for Windsor.



THE PARABLE OF THE WISE AND FOOLISH VIRGINS.—PAINTED BY F. G. SCHADOW.

FINE ARTS.

ART IN GERMANY.

TOND

ART IN GERMANY.

THE elevated tone which modern German Art has assumed, and which has aroused the attention of all the schools in Europe, may be dated from the year 1510, when Cornelius joined Overbeck at Kome, and was speedlip followed by Schadow, Vott, Schnorr, and others—having been expelled from the Academy at Dusseldorf under the same dircumstances as Oversellow of their masters.

Recommended to the manner and precepts of their masters.

Some time, of course, clapsed, after the secession of these students from the German schools, before the turth of their principles began to be acknowledged. It was at Rome, in 1820, that the regeneration was first declared, and the flams kindled which now burns with such ardour and purity at Dusseldorf, Munich, &c.

The first freesoes were commissioned by Mendelssolm Bartholdy, the Prussian Consul; and the artists chosen were Overbeck, Cornelius, Schadow, and Veit, whose subsequent reputation, as well, perhaps, as that of painting in fresco itself, depended to a great extent on the execution of those works. Canova was the next to commission Veit, who excuted several frescoes for him; and the example was followed by the Marchess Massim; who carriede his villa by the works of Overbeck, Cornelius, Koch, Fuhrich, and Schnorr.

The painstaking students with whom the modern movement originated, went at once to the commencement of art, and were so charmed with the simple devotion of its ancient professors antecedent to Raffaelle, that many of them were content to remain with them. Of the results which have been arrived at by such a course of study in the German schools, we give our readers a selection, each characteristic of the style of the eminent masters whom they represent.

Our first-Engraving, by Frederick Guillaume Schadow, the directors of the Academy at Dusseldorf, and since them has contributed much to the growing esteem in which that school is held.

Schadow and his pupils have adopted a new method of painting, which they believe to have been taired to the achoes of th

next Engraving is by Augusté Hopfgarten. The subject is



RUTH AND NAOMI. - PAINTED BY A. HOPFGARTEN

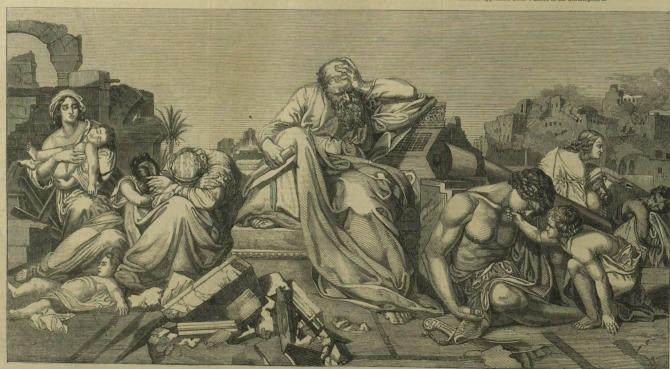
"Ruth and Naomi." The old Naomi having lost]her two sons, sad and resigned, is returning with her daughters-in-law to the country of Juda. Orpah is leaving them to return unto her people; but Ruth will not abandon her mother-law, in spite of her entreaties.

The poetry and dignity associated with this subject speak stronger than language. The noble and severe style of the German school accrets well with the sacred writings in their sublime simplicity. The characters are admirably rendered, and great knowledge is shown in the execution of the draperies. Hopfgarten was born at Berlin in 1807, and studied in the Academy, and, later, in the accider of Wach, of whom he is one of the most distinguished pupils. There is no analogy, however, between their styles. In 1827 he went to Italy, where he remained till 1832, and has since exercised his talents in his native city with much zeal and success. He is a good colourist.

The third Engraving is from a fine picture by Edouard Bendeman, representing Jeremiah among the ruins of Jerusalem. This picture is, perhaps, as full of grandeur and majesty as any of the present epoch. The talent of Bendeman as born at Berlin in 1811, and, being he son of a wealthy banker, has, therefore, enjoyed advantages which fall to the lot of but few distinguished members of his profession. At the age of twenty-one he produced his well-known picture of "The Captive Jewa;" and, two years after, the "Jeremiah" which is the subject of the Engraving.

(To be continued.)

Balances of Public Money in the Exchequer.—The balances of public money in the Exchequer on the 5th of January, 1850, amounted to £9,748,539, and on the 5th of January, 1811, to £9,248,576. The amount issued to the Commissioners for the Reduction of the National Debt within the year was £2,353,265. The Exchequer bills issued for the payment of supply bills amounted to £17,708,580. The total amount of advances for local works, Distribution of the supplied of



JEREMIAH AMONG THE RUINS OF JERUSALEM -PAINTED BY M. BENDEMAN.





EXHIBITION OF THE ERITISH INSTITUTION.—" SCANDAL," PAINTED BY A. SOLOMON.

HOUSE OF COMMONS .- TUESDAY.

inued from page 123.)

in South Africa, praying her Majesty's sanction to the heads of a constitution embodied in that petition?

Mr. Hawrs said that the correspondence in question would be laid before the House as soon as possible, but at present it would be highly inconvenient. With regard to the petition, he might say that it was only on Saturday that it had been received.

Mr. ADDERLEY gave notice that he would move for the papers that had been refused.

Mr. Addresser gave notice that he would move for the papers that had been refused.

CEYLON COMMISSION.

Mr. Baillie rose to ask the Under-Secretary of State of the Colonies if it was the intention of the Government to oppose the motion of which notice had been given, that the evidence take the convergence of an experience of an address from the Government to lay upon the table of the House the report of the Royal Commission which was sent to Ceylon in consequence of an address from the House of Commons in the last session of Parliament, as well as the evidence taken before the Commissioners?

Mr. Hawes said that it was impossible to lay before the House the papers which the hon. member asked for, as a court-martial was specully to be held on Gaptain Wason, and it would be unfair to publish those papers beforehand. Mr. Baillie then asked the Speaker whether, the the considered as being in possession of the House, and whether they were not therefore entitled to its production? Also, whether, as a member of the House, whose character had been impugned, this was not a question of privilege, and whether he had not on that ground also a right to ask for the production.

the documents?

The SPARKE said, that, with regard to the first question, it depended entirely he mode in which the papers in question had been laid before the committee, hey had been produced in a formal manner, and entered regularly in the tutes, they were certainly in the possession of the House, and it was a breach rivilege for any Government department to withhold them; but if they had been laid formally before the committee, the government department in the they were could produce them or not at their own discretion. With reto the second question, it was not a question of privilege, but one to be ded by a motion of the House.

THE FRANCHISE.

THE FRANCHISE.

Sir J, Walmslet skied Lord J. Russell whether it was the intention of her Majesty's Ministers to take any steps during the present seasion to extend the right of roting for members of this House to other portions of the adult male population of these realms than those now in possession of the elective franchise under the previsions of the Reform Act of 1832?

Lord J. Russell.—Sir, in answer to the two questions of the hon, gentleman, I can say, in the first place, that it is not the intention of her Majesty's Ministers to take any steps in the present session to extend the right of volting for members to sit in this House. (Laughter.) With regard to the second question, whether there is any intention to amend the decicence of the Reform Act of 1832, I have on a previous occasion expressed my opinion to the House that there were certain amendments to the Reform Bill which I thought it was desirous to make, with a view to the extension of the frachise, (Hear, hear.) I still retain that opinion, and I shall certainly earry it out when I think the proper time has arrived for doing so. (Laughter.)

AGRICULTURAL DISTRESS.

Mr. Disnakti then proceeded to move the resolution of which he had given notice:—"That the severe distress which continues to exist in the United Kingdom among that important class of her Majesty's subjects the owners and occupiers of land, and which is justly lamented in her Majesty's 5peech, renders it the duty of her Majesty's Ministers to introduce, without delay, such measures as may be most effectual for the relief thereof." Having adverted to the social anomaly of a country generally prosperous, but containing one important interest plunged in a chronic state of depression—an anomaly at present exhibited by the United Kingdom—he said it had been his intention to have brought forward evidence of the depressed state of the agricultural interest, but it became unnecessary for him to do so now that it was admitted in her Majesty's Speech, and not disputed by any honourable gentleman on either side of the House. When Free Trade was first introduced in 1846, Sir Robort Feel said the anticipated that corn would not fall below its then price of Sec. 4d. It is became that it was hopeless to expect that it was homeles to the Section of the Euchequer would not be taught by experience, and the Chancellor of the Euchequer would have every year exceptional. Let the harvest be great, or let it be small, prices were still low; and in either or every was to the exceptional. The the harvest be great, or let it be amail, prices were still low; and in either or every thenselves devour all the produce of the valley of the Mississippi—that in fact corn could come from nowhere, and prices unstrise. All these caculations and predeficions proved fallacious, and it was therefore the more requisite for the year was ever ross;
I as a single quarter of the west development of the suid come from nowhere, and prices miss to make you down and it was therefore the suid come from nowhere, and prices miss to see if it could not itself devise a rounely for a now-admin to see if it could not itself devise a rounely for a matter that it was, an economic nor palladium instead of what it was, an economic neution was tending to reduce the agricultural hierarchy proprietor and thus possant; and war was being and middle order—the best safeguard for, and the best rest if hoped the flowes would understand the ground on was making no understand stempt to bring back in the House would understand the ground on which forward in consequence of the abolity of the supplies of the su

position pencies.

The Charaction of the Exchanges tauntingly twitted Mr. Disraell on the gue, purposeless, and hazy nature of his proposition, from which no results, od or bad, could flow. He then proceeded to defend his old vaticinations on a probable prices of wheat, showing that, up to 1849, the agriculturists were

go than they had been under Protection, but reminding lever denied but that the time of transition would be a deduction and degree of pressure of that transition point the necestain contingency of the seasons and the phenomena in the corn trade on which the that the relies would not be of long duration had they henomena in the corn trade on which the that the crisis would not be of long duration had many miscalculations had been made, and it was carrious of corn imported had come from quarters from whence of corn imported had come from quarters from whence of the control of the contro st an equal des, indeed, he con-dant crop of 1849 al food, he read agricultural pro-durged the ad-increase in con-sent prosponients

pornsensity results of Exposition, and the manufacturing districts and results of the timest prosperity.

Mr. Hoosen did not believe that the manufacturing districts were in the state of prosperity which was asserted, and contended that the pension list should be reduced, our squadron withdrawn from the coast of Africa, and every effort made to reduce the expenditure of the country.

Mr. G. Berretzer replied to many of the arguments of the Chancellor of the Exchequer, and argued strongly in support of the motion.

Mr. Alexans also support of the arguments of the Chancellor of the Exchequer, and argued strongly in support of the motion.

Mr. Alexans also support of rec-traders, the districts in the country was to be attributed at one time to an abundant harvest, and at another to a scarce one. In 1848 our harvest was too great; in 1850 it was too small; and in each case it was said to be the cause of the depression under which the country laboured. The box, gentleman was for the most part inaudible in the gallery, Mr. W. Baown defended some Free-Trade statistics which he had used in the House in a speech lisst session, and which had been impurated by Mr. Diszeell. The Marquis of Granny moved the adjournment of the debate, which was agreed to, and it was arranged that the discussion should be resumed on Thursday next.

SUNDAY TRADING.

SUNDAY TRADING.

[The report of the Parliamentary proceedings is continued on page 130 of the Number with which this Supplement is published.]

THE BRITISH INSTITUTION.

THE Gallery in Pall-mall—that minor but interesting exhibition which acts as the harbinger of the coming artistic glories of the season—was this week thrown open, the private view having taken place on Saturday last. Without pretending to a first-rate place among the exhibitions of the season, the British Institution holds a respectable and interesting position, being a common medium for the display of the best works of minor artists, and the minor works, sketches and otherwise, of artists of the highest class and reputation. The pictures exhibited this year do not at best form an exhibition of more than average merit. There are few, or none, of startling talend or commanding importance; but, on the other hand, many will be found of more than respectable merit, and pleasing, and, in some instances, showy, characteristics. Landscapes and small genre pictures form the majority. The few historic subjects are of ordinary merit; and, perhaps, the greater number of thoroughly satisfactory specimens of art could be selected from the sketches and studies in oils, with which the wells are very profusely hung.

Mr. Creswick keeps up his reputation as a thoroughly English painter of landscape. His "England" (222)—a joint picture, the figures having been put in by Andsell—is a broad, bold expanse of open country, with plenty of gir and driving cloud, but withal somewhat vague and indefinite in its characteristics. Mr. Linnell exhibits a picture which we have copied (164)," A Woodman at his Labour," in a pleasant forest nock. The picture, which is quaintly entitled "Clups," is full of fresh sylvan feeling. Mr. Lee's "Glen Lockey" (155) is finely and carefully painted, but singularly unidealised. Mr. G. Stanfield contributes a mellow and broadly-tinted "Welsh River Scene" (480). There is an apparent dawning of mannerism in the style of handling, but the richness and transparency of the colouring, and the careful finish of the herbage, are conspicuous. Two capital landscapes—both river scenes—are (441) by T. J. Soper, and (38

effect; but the masses of purple cools considered by strange and characteristic effect.

Mr. Martin's design for a picture, representing Moses viewing the Promised Land (370), is well calculated to attract attention. The vast and shadowy panorama of Palestine is in the painter's peculiar circular manner, spreading out in vast sweeps, like a great amphishestre—dim, hazy, and mystic in its indefinite grandeur. There is, perhaps, less trick of colour in the composition than in many of Mr. Martin's paintings, and, on the whole, less extravagance in the concention.

ception.

"Mr. F. Newenham's "Mary of Modena taking shelter under the Walls of Old Lambeth Church" (20), is one of the largest and most conspicuous pictures in the room, the figures being full-length. The subject, however, has not a sufficiently objective character for the purposes of the artist. Mr. Newenham has produced a carefully-painted and effective picture of a hady cowering beside a brick wall; but there is nothing in the composition necessarily to indicate the personage and the event of history represented. In an historical work, a combination of

as Sancho l'anza and Moses with his gross of green spectacles; and the artist in the present case has only given us a rechanglie of the reminiscences and conventional ideas drawn from a score of works upon the same subject.

Two associating pictures hang beside each other—Redgrave's 'Ruined Hermitage,' 234, and W. E. Frost's 'Sea Cave.' The first is a dainty piece of quiet woodland scenery—the foliage painted in with his peculiar spotty style of manipulation, occasionally adopted with success, and the sentiment of the picture solemn and sweetly splvan. Were we to find a fault, it would be with the over-greeness of the general tone, not sufficiently mellowed by dark shadow on the one hand, or airy sky tints on the other. Mr. Frost's 'Sea Cave' is tenanted by one fais usual sea symphs, painted with great delicacy and retinement, but somewhat feeble in effect. A long-continued habit of dealing with the same class of subject—that subject being one involving little variety, while it no doubt gives great facility of manipulation, tends saidy to the wearing down of the individuality of different pictures. The graceful but stereotyped nymphs of Mr. Frost, and we me asset coins—praceful always, each other as monarch's heads upon the same class of the same always and the subjects of the same class in the class vicinity of the green of the fair of the same of the above remarks may also fairly apply. Mr. Willis Maddox's 'Harwin Seene' (233) is graceful, and painted with meritorious carefulnes; but it lacks energy and individuality of expression. How doen have we seen the soulless face of that fair Circassian lady, how often the woolly pate of her Nubian page!

Amongst the paintings of a mixed character, partially marine, partially figure-works, we have to mention Mr. T. Danby's 'Poor Mariners' (77). This is a work of considerable performance, and of still higher promise. A gale has just broken up, and the sun setting reddy and anguly in the sea, tips with fire the crests of the still tumbling waves, and, shining on the sea

true significance of its sentiment upon the comprehension of the spectator.

A picture, also of a semi-marine nature, not aspiring to the style of "Poor Mariners," but full of life and character, is (324) D. Macdonald's "Poor Mariners," but full of life and character, is (324) D. Macdonald's "Poor Mariners," but full of life and character, is (324) D. Macdonald's while the pensive gravity of the young cavalry soldier leaning upon his horse adds a pleasing counterpoise to the broadly mirthful element informing the principal cluster of passengers.

The purely marine paintings are numerous, but not above average merit. Perhaps the best is Mr. Jackson's "Wrecked Ship on the Welsh Coast" (301). The atmosphere is delightfully fresh and siry, as if the late gale had blown every vapour out of the pure, bright sky. The twinkling ridges of angry water are painted with perfect truth to nature; and a sailor could not find a technical fault in the details of rigging of the damaged slip—details which are also painted with signal off-hand distinctness.

Mr. Knell gives us (341) a fair average study of "Dutch Craft Becaimed;" and there are several respectable paintings of the same class in the Exhibition.

The "Port of Dort" (58), by Mr. T. S. Robins, is freshly and finely painted; the atmosphere brezzy, and the sea creaming and tumbling gaily.

C. A. Mornewicke's (1011). "Souall off the North Foreland" (259)

painted; the atmosphere breezy, and the sea creaming gaily.

C. A. Mornewicke's (jun.) "Squall off the North Foreland" (250) shows appreciation of coast scenery, and a truthful rendering of the run of waves.

Mr. J. Danby's (441) "Sunset off Arran" is not so happy.

"A Frost Scene in Bristol Harbour" (142) has been cleverly painted by Mr. Branwhite, who is acquiring a speciality for this sort of effect. The cold grey haze of the frosty sky is excellent; the cracked and splintered ice painted with great truth and skill; and the red glow of the fire lighted in the lee of the dismantled brig managed with considerable

Mr. Branwhite, who is acquiring a speciality for this sort of effect. The oold grey haze of the frosty sky is excellent; the cracked and splintered to painted with great truth and skill; and the red glow of the fre lighted in the lee of the dismantled brig managed with considerable effect.

A similar subject (334), "An Old Frost-bound Mill," shows similar general characteristics.

There are few architectural subjects in the Exhibition. Mr. Roberts contributes the principal, "A View of the Portice of the Temple of Osiris, at Philie, in Nubia" (No. 62). This painting differs from other examples of Mr. Roberts of oriental subjects, inasmuch as the artist has faithfully copied the brilliantly coloured drawings inscribed by the art of Egypt, two thousand years ago, on the messive pillars and porticose of the fans—the gay tints of these rude artistic efforts still preserving much, if not all, of their original lustre. The picture is an archeological and antiquarian, as well as artistic study.

Mr. Roberts has managed the massive pillars and portices of the fans, and the proportions of the building with corresponding breath of treatment and firmness of hand.

No. 355, "The Cathedral of Huy, on the Meuse," by W. N. Hardwick, is a fine, poetically painted picture, showing strong feeling for the pictures, questions of the pictures, and the picture of the solema-breathing gloom, and, mingled rich and grotesque tracery of our great sacred Gothic palaces. The picture is a small cabinet one. The depth of shadow sleeping beneath the dark-browed ogive is splendidly given; while the worehippers kneel as motionless and silent as the grimity carved and elfin forms looking down upon them from the stone. Altogether, she sentiment of this cabinet gem is fine in the extreme.

Not far from it hangs another of the flowers of the Exhibition, also a small cabinet picture, by F. Goodall—"The Grace" (No. 25). The scene is a cottage interior, peopled by a humble family group. The children are husbed to slicince. The matern listed with pilla

eral rule, and given us a sly hit at the Early Christian Art School, or is rise-ikafiacillite Bercherhood, as the gentlemen in question love to signate themselves. Fancy a clean little Skye terrier, all sharpness d impudence, cocking his twinkling eye, and jerking up his expressive, in futile mental endeavours to fathom the mystery of the creation a distorted China monster, endowed with the vague and hazy outline a log, which is set upon the floor before him. In the background a superior of the creation of the contrast of the set of the real planting safety-rod, conducting to itself the flash of satire uck the contrast of the real dog with the artificial one-ture and the contrast of the real dog with the artificial one-ture and the contrast of the real dog with the artificial one-ture and the contrast of the real dog with the artificial one-ture and the contrast of the real dog with the artificial one-ture and the contrast of the real clever skit excited much and generally constitute the contrast of the real clever skit excited much and generally constitute the contrast of the real clever skit excited much and general contrast of the real clever.

"Nature and Art." Mr Earle's clever skit excited much and gemine anusement.

Among the smaller game pictures, a few deserve mention. There is
Glass's "Flight—a Resting-place" (129), introducing us to a stark messtrooper fresh from an unsuccessful raid, and pulling up his blown and
jaded horse at the summit of a pass. Scott's well-loved border heroes
crowd upon us as we gaze—"Johnnie Armstrong," "Bick o' the Cow, or
the "Riever of Westburnfat." A neighbouring picture gives promise,
J. Drummond's "Edinburgh—Seen after the Battle of Prestonpans"
(130). The group of Highlanders sharpening their daggers is very clever
and effective. Dehaussey's picture of "Vandyke and his Mistress" (301)
is mentorious, but enfeelled by over-painting. Mr. J. Sant contributes
two studies; one, the "Historica Muse," and the other "Light," both
treated with great boldness of drawing and harmonious brilliancy of
colouring.

colouring.

Holding a high place amid the paintings of its class, we may instance Mr. Thomas's carefully drawn and effective "St. Anthony's Day in Rome," an unpretending but thoroughly satisfactory picture; while Mr. Gülbert contributes a delightfully shrewd portrait of Sancho Panza puzzling his brains to decide the knotty cases which came before him as Governor of Barataria.

A STORY OF THE PRESENT DAY.

BY AUGUSTUS MAYHEW.

ONE OF THE AUTHORS OF "THE GREATEST PLAGUE OF LIFE," "HOW GET MARRIED," ETC., ETC.

(Continued from page 99.)

CHAPTER III

CHARITY EVEN IN STARVATION.—HEROISM OF THE POOR SPITALFIELDS WEAVER.

WEAVER.

WEAVER.

WEAVER.

WEAVER.

WEAVER.

A curtain hung upon a rope divided off a portion of the room, and here she slept. During the day the old mattress was rolled up against the wall endways, under a patchwork counterpane; for the bedstead it had belonged to had "gone" long since, just before her mother had died of a fever, three years ago. The weaver had been angry with his daughter because she would not use the bedstead he slept on, and give him the mattress. But she wouldn't listen to him, saying he was getting old, and having always been a strange obstinate girl, she at last gained her point.

point. the light that glimmered in at the window, she crept under the by covering to try and sleep away her wretchedness. But her brain too full of thought for her to rest; and her father's words kept rising ar mind, forcing the tears from her eyes. Once or twice a half-stisob escaped from her; and then starting up, she would listen, in fear, if her father had noticed it; and she would hear the creaking of his tead and the rustling of the clothes as he seemed to writhe under ound.

ide sob escaped from her; and then starting up, she would listen, in fear, to see if her father had noticed it; and she would hear the creaking of his bedstead and the rusting of the clothes as he seemed to writte under the sound.

At last, unable to rest, she rose silently and went to the window. In all the garrets round about the weavers' lampe were burning with their dim red light, and the whitzing of the shuttle and the thumping of the batten sounded uncarthly in the stillness of the night, like the groans of hose that were still offering up to the labour that crushed them." God help them," prayed the girl, as she glanced around her.

"And to-day was a holiday," she added, after a moment's silence; "a day of pleasure, when the workshop was to have been closed, and the lamps for once grow wearde with merry-making. Oht this dreadful poverty, that seizes hold of us whilst yet in childhood, placing its livery of raga upon us, so that the world should know whose slaves we are. Ah! we may struggle and struggle to cast off the curse, but it clings to the silke a psetilence. As you walk the very streets, men point to our hollow cheeks, the brand set upon us by want. Women glance at each other's rags, and she whose tatters are less worn, will be the mistress. Oh! that we could escape from this life of drudgery—even to change the structure of the country of the silken and the structure of the country of the silken and the silken and the silken and the silken as the silken as person and the scape from the labyrinth of want she lived in. Now she would escape from this life of drudgery—even to change the silken and the scape from the labyrinth of want she lived in. Now she would escape from the halayrinth of want she lived in. Now she would escape from the halayrinth of want she lived in. Now she would escape from the labyrinth of want she lived in the sound of the same and the structure of the silken she was a strange sort of being. Although as deep in overty, that he looked upon his very sleep as so much time levt, st

trials, and when we sleep in death, a good conscience will be our easy pillow."

Since that day she had never dared to speak to him on that subject again. But, as she sat turning her wheel, the same thought would rise up in her mind. Why should she not work as well as her father? With her earnings added to his, they would be as it were rich. As matters then stood, the week's work must be hard and prespons, that would supply a dish of meat for the Sunday's dinner. But if, as each Saturday came round, she had her little sum to receive, the amount her industry had gained, why the room might be the cleaner, though the warmer, and, in fact, they might live as happily as in those happy days her father had that morning the do over.

At last she remembered the placard she had seen at the fad. over.

At last she remembered the placard she had seen at the fad. over.

At last she remembered the placard she had seen at the fad. over.

The five hundred hands wanted directly !! "Dear, seer! what a pity she fad not spoken to the gentleman then and there! She might be too late. But on the morrow, when her father was busy at the looms foolish of her. But on the morrow, when her father was busy at the looms foolish of her. But on the morrow, when her father was busy at the loom learn for the world and the shear was the shear of the five hundred hands were engaged, still the and learn feeding and the shear was the her world and the commend her to some one. Again, she could work would work with her she head and that very large sums had been earned that way, who be abloudhit she? She could bring the work home; and, whilst her father work his silks, she could ply her needle; and, as each day some little extra confort showed they were more prosperous in the world, the old man would love her the more for her forethought. All it was an excel-

How strange it is that nearly all women are possessed with this same

notion of living by their needle! Poor things! the ground is too barren to bring forth much bread; they may sew and sew, but there is but little

Kitty still stool at the window. The lamps around her were gradually disappearing, and the street was almost in silence. The garret opposite of the property o

Without heeding what the pigeon-fancier said, Kitty asked him impatiently, "What was the matter in your house last night, Joe? Was any one suffering?"

"Oh! dear, no, miss," answered the lad; "if's only a poor soul that was fetched. A bit of good luck came auddenly on her, and now she is as happy as peace and comfort can make her."

"How do you mean?" asked Lamere, whilet Kitty looked inquiringly.

"Vhy she's in heaven; that's that I mean;" he answered solemnly.

"She died at last. That's good luck, I should think."

They were all silent for a moment, as if on the girl quickly.

"Vell, she died of the old complaint, miss, the same as vere all suffering from—starration. She was a constant sufferer, she was. As to vot she did, why she used to vork for a gennelman as keeps four or five carridges, and is a wery charitable man, I have been told. He gires 'em stays to make, tho' he actually loses by it, he says. The vomen make as much as three shillings a veek, they can, by vorking hard. After paying rent, they've upvards of a shilling left to live a veek upon. The genome has three shillings a veek, they can, by vorking hard. After paying rent, they've upvards of a shilling left to live a veek upon. The genome has there shillings a veek, they can, by vorking hard. After paying rent, they've upvards of a shilling left to live a veek upon. The genome has the the shilling as veek, they can, by vorking hard. After paying rent, they've upvards of a shilling left to live a veek upon. The genome has been to the house somewhere or other, he's going to the dogs so quick. The vonan vas what they call a seametres; and I pray God, miss, you may never be the like. It's a short road to the churchyard, but it's a wery torturous one. I a most think wearings an easier death, I do."

The poor girl had turned ghastly white as she heard the words. The poor lad's prayer had nearly broken her heart. Luckliy, her father was busy thinking over the poor seamstress's biter lot. She esteed hold of the window-sill to support herself, for her le

officer's child, and yet comed to this vant. There was nothing in the room but this od and an old plate all over cracks; it vere like a child's puzzle map when it's put up. The parish will bury her, I suppose."

All that morning Lamere never spoke a word as he stood at the loom. He worked harder than usual, as if he was strying to forget some remembrance that haunted him. His girl sat almost like as tatue. It had been brance that haunted him. His girl sat almost like as tatue. It had been a heavy bloth the presented for laving sought it. A few words, a mere puil of breath, had blown down the hear castles she had been building, making the future seem equally wretched with the present. Still, there might be some hope, the thought, which we had at dinner-time, old Lamere said to his child, "I've been all this morning repenting, Kit, for what I said yesterday. To be sure, I dinn't then know how well we were favoured by Providence; and, with life strong in me, I was grumbling whilst that poor soul was dying. A good Christian, Kit, should learn to suffer patiently. We should submit, my girl; for it is beyond our knowledge to fathom the wisdon that ordained the evil we groan under. As my old father used to say, we should not blome the cutter because the knife cuts leaves the will be used to say, we should not blome the cutter because the knife cuts when we will crowd our numberless blessings—the fields, the flowers, the song of the bird—and we should no longer grumble; our happiness—the sidd, but I was made for a good purpose. No, we should take the evil we tomplain of and place it on one side the balance, and on the own will crowd our numberless blessings—the fields, the flowers, the song of the bird—and we should no longer grumble; our happiness of mid, but I was sll, I think that was the cause of it. We must foresome well as to look on suffering as a blessing almost—one that softens heart, teaching us to feel more quickly for the misery of others, and making us more able to bear our own. Our reward will be the cons

Convention of Navigation with Sardinia.—The following are the terms of the operative clauses in the convention with Sardinia relative to navigation. The document, which was alinded to in the Royal Speech at the opening of Parliament, was signed by Lord Pailmenton, Mr. Labouchere, and the Marquis d'Azeglio, in London, on the 33rd ult.—

1. No duties of tomage, harbour, lighthouse, pidtage, quarantine, or other or smilar or corresponding duties, of whatever nature or units whatever denomination, shall be imposed to the potts of either country upon the vessels of the other country, from whatever port or in the potts of either country upon the vessels or the other country, from whatever port or in the potts of either country abundance be withshalf from, any good simported thor or exported from such pools, in vasels of the other, which shall not be equally imposed upon or withheld from the control of the potts of the control of the state of the state of the state of the control of the state of th

1847 the cases of the workhouse in 1847 was 420,800; he same the 1850, 789,191, door, 1,419,020; in 1849, 932,207, and out-door, 1,210,486; and in 1850, 789,191, and out-door, 731,268. The total number for whom workhouse accommodation was prepared in 1850 was 289,931.

TREATTO WERCEPROCULTY BETWEEN FRANCE AND CHILL.—The Monitory of Particles of the Property of Macropholic and the State of Trance to Frence the State of the State of the State of State of Chill, for the State of the State of St

GEORGE'S CHESS CLUB, IN 1851.

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ther two will play a Fudder, to uscale will be at most an outfair play. Amount of Paizes in the Provincial Matches.—The first nite will consist of a sum not less than one-timestich of the net funds collected, he second prize will consist of a handsome silver cup, with suitable inacription, the third prize will consist of a large set (club size) twoy chess-men, and uitable board, inscribed. The fourth prize will consist of a set of small size vory chess-men, with handsome board, inscribed.

ivory cness-men, with handsome board, inscribed.

CONSULTATION MATCH.

This match, it is proposed by the committee, shall consist of the best of seven games played by four chosen British players, consulting together, against four foreign players from any part of the world, also consulting together. The prize to be a sum divided among the victors, of not less than one-tenth of the net funds collected.

RULES AND REGULATIONS OF THE TOURNAMENT.

foreign players from any part of the world, also consulting togetaer. Into primoto be a sum divided among the victors, of not less than one-tenth of the net funds collected.

RULES AND REGULATIONS OF THE TOURNAMENT.

1. The Tournament to be played at the St. George's Chess Club.

2. The names of all competitors in the Tournament must be sent in to the Managing Committee on or before the \$8th of April. After that period no one will be allowed, under any circumstances, to enter.

3. The Tournament to commence with the competition for the General Prices, on Tuesday the 2th of May; but the whole of the combatants will be required to be present at the St. George's Chess Club on the previous day, when they will be present at the St. George's Chess Club on the previous day, when they will be present at the St. George's Chess Club on the previous day, when they will be present at the St. George's Chess Club on the previous day, when they be present at the St. George's Chess Club on the previous day, when they be present at the St. George's Chess Club on the previous day, when they be present at the St. George's Chess Club on the previous day, when they be present at the St. George's Chess Club on the previous day, when they be present at the St. The competition in the Consultation Match will not commence until the previous contests are concluded, and of this due notice will be given. There will be no entrance-fee for this match.

7. The most are concluded, and of this due notice will be given. There will be no entrance-fee for this match.

8. The competition in the Consultation Match will not commence until the previous contests are concluded, and of this due notice will be given. There will be not entrance-fee for this match.

9. The mode adopted for pairing the competition to fire the previous of the previous to, or on the day before the play beginned.

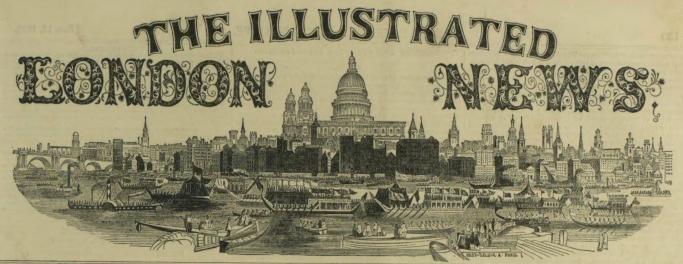
7. The mode adopted for pairing the combatants will, it is hoped, bring the few pounds will be required from every one entarguests, a subscription of fice pounds.

7.

ne Committee reserve to themselves the right of waiving this fee, in the case of any very at player from abroad, who may have incurred great expense in attending the Tour-

LETTERS TO POLAND.—A Post-office circular gives notice, that henceforward, letters for Poland, transmitted through Prussis by way of Belgitims, Holland, or Hamburg, will be liable to reduced rates of potsage is lien of the rates heretofore chargeable. These letters may be forwarded unpaid or paid to destination, but a portion of the postage cannot be taken in this country. Letters for Poland will be sent through Prussia, by way of Belgitum, unless specially addressed to be otherwise forwarded, and the rates of postage by that Property of the Poland will be sent through Prussia, by way of Belgitum, unless specially addressed to be otherwise forwarded, and the rates of postage by that Property of the Poland will be sent through Prussia, by way of Belgitum, unless specially addressed to be otherwise forwarded, and the rates of postage by that Property of the Poland will be sent through Prussia, by way of Belgitum, unless specially addressed to be otherwise forwarded, and the rates of postage by that Property of the Poland will be property of

LONDON: Printed and Published at the Office, 198, Strand, in the Parish of St. Clement Danes, in the County of Middlesex, by WILLIAM LITTLE, 198, Strand, aforesaid.—SATURDAY, FEBUARY 15, 1851.—SUPPLEMENT.



No. 470.—Vol. xvIII.]

SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 15, 1851.

SIXPENCE WITH SUPPLEMENT

DISRAELI'S REMEDIES FOR AGRICULTURAL DISTRESS.

Ir was not wise in the Ministry to regret in the Royal Speech the existence of Agricultural Distress, or to make any mention of the subject, unless they were convinced that that distress was the result of legislative enactment, and was capable of removal by the same agency which caused it. It cannot be imagined that the Ministry have any doubts upon the subject, or any misgiving, that, after all, either the policy of Free Trade or some other act of the Legislature might be to blame; and it therefore was, to say the least of it, ture might be to blame; and it therefore was, to say the least of it, exceedingly impolitie to excite hopes which they knew they could not realise, and to encourage the respectable and estimable people, who cultivate the land, in the false notion, that they are a class apart and to be aided in their business at the expense of all the rest of the community.

Mr. Disraeli, as leader of the Protectionist party, has not been slow to take advantage of the weak amiability, or the amiable weakness of the Ministry upon this subject, and before the session was a week old, has come before the House and the country with a worful repetition of a woful story. He has proved that agriculture, like the new-born babe in the Eastern poem, "wept when all around it smiled;" and that the cheapness of food, which made all other classes prosperous and happy, was ruin to every one engaged in the cultivation of the land. There is no doubt that agriculture in this cultivation of the land. There is no doubt that agriculture in this country is not prosperous; but it should be remembered that it never was prosperous within any traditionary or historical period, or within the recollection of any living man, except when bread was at famine price. Protected or unprotected, British agriculture has been constantly dissatisfied. Its woes began with the Peace; since which period, it may be safely stated, it has allowed no peace to politicians, and has all but monopolised, with Roman Catholic grievances and Papal aggressions, the whole attention of the Legislature. The lament of Thomas Moore in 1826 applies to 1851:—

What! still those two infernal questions
That with our meals, our slumbers mi
That spoil our tempers and digestions—
Eternal Corn and Catholics?

Gods! were there ever two such bores Nothing else talk'd of, night or morn;

Nothing in doors or out of doors, But endless Catholics and Corn!

Mr. Disraeli, and all who advocate, directly or indirectly, the cause of Protection, blame Free Trade for the present distress of the occupiers of land; forgetting that they were quite as distressed under the Protective system as they are now, and ignoring, for the purposes of their present arguments, their whole history for uppurposes of their present arguments, their whole history for up-wards of thirty years. The agriculturists desire what they cannot get—a higher price for their commodity than the market price of the world; and a price which, if they could obtain it, would rain the commerce and the manufactures of this country, and draw us, not by slow, but by rapid degrees, into the vortex of as sanguinary a revolution as ever afflicted any nation in the world. That Free Trade is not to blame for their distress, is proved not alone by their own history, but by the complaints of the tected agriculturists of France, who allege, like their English com-peers, that they cannot cultivate the soil at a sufficient profit, and who, having some protection, are clamorous for more. They would have a minimum price of food, and would measure out the contents of the horn of Amalthæa—even though it overflowed as in the Golden Age—at a famine price, to an eager people. They never calculate how long the people could pay such a price, or whether the attempt to make a nation pay more than the current price of the world for its food, is not ultimately ruinous even to agriculture itself.

Mr. Disraeli announces that he has abandoned the cause of Protection in so far as Parliamentary effort to overthrow the system of Free Trade is concerned. Accepting Free Trade as a fact but to

Free Trade is concerned. Accepting Free Trade as a fact, not to Free Trade is concerned. Accepting Free Trade as a fact, not to be set aside unless by the deliberate verdict of the constituencies—which he knows full well can never be obtained—he desires that agriculture should be freed from any unjust burdens that may weigh upon it, in order that it may compete freely and fairly with the whole world in the raising of food for the British people, "What," he asks, "is the reason that when all are prosperous, an important class should suffer? What is it that the cultivator of the important class should suffer ? Why is it that the cultivator of the whom we all recognise to be a man of energy and of enter-and whose great virtues we now recognise—what is the reason prise, and whose great virtues we now recognise—what is the reason that the cultivator of the soil in the United Kingdom should not be able to compete with the foreign cultivator?" He affirms the reason to be, the weight of taxation to which the cultivator of the He affirms the British soil is subjected, and calls upon the Government and the

Legislature to relieve them of a large portion of those burdens. Mr. Disraeli does not seem to think, that, taken in the aggregate, the taxation of the British people is excessive, but that the owners and occupiers of land are proportionally more heavily weighted than any other class. Upon both of these points, the non-agricultural class will be prepared to join issue with him, and to assert that the whole British people—agriculturists as well as manufacturers, country and town, all classes and interests of society-are enormously taxed, town, all classes and interests of society—are enormously taxed, but that agriculture does not pay a fraction more than its share. The three burdens which Mr. Disraeli especially seeks to remove, with the view of lightening the pressure upon agriculture, are—the prohibition to grow tobacco and sugar, the malt-tax, and the excessive amount of local rates. Let us take these questions one by one, and see what the agriculturists, or the country, would gain by their removal. their removal.

In the first place, the permission to grow tobacco, even if accorded, would be but a small matter. The total value of the tobacco imported into this country is, as the Chancellor of the Exchequer informed the House, but £500,000. If the English and Irish farmers were allowed to grow it, could they compete with the tobacco-growers of North and South America and Cuba? Under a system of Free Trade they most certainly could not; for tobacco from those regions could be supplied cheaper and better than it could be grown regions could be supplied cheaper and better than it could be grown in Great Britain or Ireland. If they desired to protect British and Irish tobacco by a prohibitory duty, the impudence of the demand would almost surpass eredence. A sacrifice of revenue to the extent of £3,250,000 would be a necessary accompaniment of this subsequence. tent of £3,250,000 would be a necessary accompaniment of this scheme. The consumers of tobacco would pay the present price—that is to say, the net value of the tobacco, £500,000, plus the present duty; which, instead of going into the national exchequer, would go into the pockets of the tobacco-growers; and the deficiency of £3,250,000 in the revenue would have to be made up from the general resources of the people. the agriculturists really think that Protection, being banished from the general transfer to the prestored upon tobaccounter are highly or the prestored. bread, is to be restored upon tobacco, they are blinder than we take them to be; and, if Mr. Disraeli really believes that such a scheme has the remotest shadow of the fraction of a chance of being sanctioned by this or any possible Parliament or Government, he is not the man of ability or of common sense that the world is willing to believe he is. As regards the sugar question, we should think that



FIRE AT EROLL'S GARDENS BERLIN.—(SEE NEXT PAGE.)

the unhappy result of the Emperor Napoleon's attempts to introduce into France the manufacture of sugar from beet-root would be a sufficient warning to all parties in this country. Sugar can be made out of beet-root; but that native sugar from the sugar-cane, remuneratively to those engaged either in its culture or its manufacture, is much to be questioned. Upon this point, however, there is no reason why experiments should not be made. But for the privilege of growing sugar a loss of revene would be incurred, which the agriculturists, in common with the other classes of the community, would have to make good, ether in direct or indirect taxation. Thus the advantage to agriculture would at best be small.

The second griowance is the Malt-Tax. We willingly admit this to be, like every other tax, an evil; and we see no reason why the poor man's beer should be the subject of taxation any more than his bread. But that the tax is a burden upon the farmer, except as a consumer of beer, we cannot admit. The Malt-Tax affects the labourer, mechanics, and insudicratismen of towns and cities quite as much as it affects the farmer. The immense beer-drinking population of London are, in fact, far greater sufferers by it than the growers of barley. Doubtless the tax operates so far injuriously upon the agriculturist that it restricts the consumption of beer, and therefore interferes with the market which the farmer might otherwise obtain for his barley; but, to claim the whole tax as a burden upon agriculture, as Mr. Disraeli does, is voluntary or involuntary error. Voluntary error is dishonesty, of which we do not accuse the Protectionist leader; but involuntary crorin a question like this is quite as damaging to his cause, and almost as damaging to his reputation. The tax is a large one, and it is likely enough, that, some day or another, it will be taken off; but, if it be, the amount will have to be re-imposed in the shape of an income and property tax. Positivate, there is no reason, that we are aware of, why they shoul

DESTRUCTION OF KROLL'S AT BERLIN.

DESTRUCTION OF KROLL'S AT BERLIN.

ONE of the chief places of amusement of Berlin, the large establishment known as Kroll's, was totally destroyed on the 1st inst. by fire; of the large building, which, with its extensive figade and square towers, was the ornament of the Thiergarien, nothing remained standing but the bare walls. The three splendid saloons, when thrown into one, for balls and masquerades, formed one of the longest galleries in Europe. The decorations of the Christmas Amstellung had not been moved, and in the centre saloon the great panoramn of the Mississippi had been for some days exhibited. A concert was to have been given there in the evening, but at mid-day on the 1st a fire broke out among the decorations and tapestries of the interior, and in a few minutes the whole of the fabrio was in flames. From the open space of ground between the panorama is destroyed—the whole interior, in fact, is completely gutted. Brandenburg Gate and the building, the progress of the five could be distinctly seen as it spread from end to end of the interior. The immense planorama is destroyed—the whole interior, in fact, is completely gutted. All all area was famediately given; but when the few engines arrived, there are all a characterized and a body of the mounted police kept back the crowd of people from an and a body of the mounted police kept back the crowd of people from a calciouser round the building. The Prince of Prassic, Prince Carl, and exclosure round the building. The prince of Prassic, Prince Carl, and release and guidade. At half-past three, when the fire was nearly out, the great suggislade. At half-past three, when the fire was nearly out, the great suggislade. At half-past three, when the fire was nearly out, the great suggislade. At half-past three, when the fire was nearly out, the great suggislade.

Fortunately, no lives were lost in the fire: it was caused by the same river at the Hotel de Russie.

Fortunately, no lives were lost in the fire: it was caused by the small spirit-lamp used to

r at the Hotel de Russie.

ortunately, no lives were lost in the fire: it was caused by the small it-damp used to light the chandeliers. It was, as usual, fixed on a long, and the man, in moving about, brought it into contact with some of light drapery, and in a few minutes the whole of the Interior was in many the state of the

e light drapery, and in a few minutes the whole of the interior was in blaze.

The King of Prussia has presented Mademoiselle Krell, the profeteres of the establishment which bears her name, with the sum of ,000 thalers towards its re-crection. The remainder, it is said, will covered by the insurance.

The founder of this splendid establishment was Joseph Kroll, the profetor of the "Winter Carden" at Breslau, in which the corporation of at city gave a fet to the King of Prussia in 1841. His Majesty was much eased with the arrangement of the building; and canouraged by the oyal approval, Kroll ventured to apply for permission to found a similar racele in Berlin, on the grandest scale. Supported in his project by the builster, Count Von Stolberg, Kroll obtained the grant of a piece of round in the Theirgarden (the whole of which is "Royal property"), not r from the Brandenburgh Gate, on the condition that the building extend on the should never be appropriated to any other purpose than at of a place of public amusement. The King and other members of a Royal framily also advanced money towards the cost of the edifice, to large amount; the site was, besides, afterwards extended, and space to the condition of a place of reverse than the basewards and opened with a public concert on the 18th of February, 444. It contained extensive kitchens, cellars, billiard and smokely ourstments in the basewards have the tree saloons; the

FOREIGN AND COLONIAL INTELLIGENCE.

The hostile attitude taken up by the Legislative Assembly (as represented by a majority and the Mountain) against the President of the Republic, has been gravated this week, by the bodiest and most decided step they have yet vened upon, viz. the refusal of the pecuniary grant of 1,800,000 frames, domanded

SCHEESWIG-HOLSTEIN.
intelligence received this week from Hamburg, the whole
leaving was delivered up to the Danes on the 9th instant, who
cossession, and the national flag was hoisted on the fort and

IMPERIAL PARLIAMENT.

(Continued from page 126 of the Supplement.)

HOUSE OF COMMONS.-WEDNESDAY.

The House sat from noon to six o'clock. Several petitions were presented for the Repeal of the Window Tax, and for easures against the " Papal Aggression."

The House having resolved itself into a Committee of Supply, a sum of \$117,005,500 was voted for defraying the charges of unfunded Exchequer bills.

Mr. Huze inquired what was the present rate of interest on Exchequer Bills?

Sir G. Gray: 13d. a day.

PAPAL AGGRESSION.—ADJOURNED DEBATE.
On the motion for renewing the adjourned debate on the Ecclesiast

On the motion for renewing the adjourned debate on the Ecclesiastical Titles Mr. P. Howard said that he felt it his duty to stand up for his faith, as his ancestors had done in ancient times; and he felt the more justified in doing so, from the conviction that, as the question now stood, its cause was identified with that of civil and religious liberty. The attempt to get up an anti-Catholic feeling in this country had, he contended, signally falled, as was exemplified in Northumberland and Lancashire, in several of the principal towns, in Lects, Carlisle, and other places. The First Minister of the Crown had admitted, that, in what had been done, the law had not been violated; and where, then, he would ask, was the Papal aggression? The fact that no prosecution had been instituted, was a sufficient proof that there had been no aggression. At all events, it was clear that the Roman Catholics, having violated no law, had a right to conceive that they were justified in the course pursued by the principles of civil and religious liberty. A charge had been laid against the Synod of Thurkes, that is

76.

FAGAN moved the adjournment of the debate.

LAWLESS seconded the motion, and continued speaking until six o'clock the Speaker left the chair, and the House stood adjourned.

HOUSE OF LORDS .- THURSDAY.

THEIR LORDS THURSDAY,
THE RECENT JUDGMENT ON ROBERT AND SARAH BIRD IN THE COURT
OF APPEAL,
Lord Campsell brought in a bill to simplify the mode of procedure in criminal cases. This bill was rendered necessary in consequence of the decision of the Judges in the case of the Birds; so uncertain was the construction of the law, that in that case on appeal, and after hearing argument, eight of the Judges had been found to be of one opinion, and six of another. In order to make the state of the law certain, he had introduced this bill.

to of the country.

EXTENSION OF COUNTY COURTS BILL.

ord BROUGRAM withdrew the bill which he had introduced on this subject, brought in a second, which met certain objections that had been made to original bill.

everal petitions were presented by various noble Lords against the Papal ression.

The Marquis of Laxsdowne laid on the table certain orders in council, by command of her Majesty.

HOUSE OF COMMONS—THURDAY.
RIOTS IN WORKHOUSES.
with reference to the recent outbreak of papers in Barham
see, near Ipswich, while to know whether there were not means
ion of these disorders, and for securing those by whom they were
ted?

E House to the operation of the Encambered Extatos Bill.

WORKING OF THE POOR-LAW.

rd John Manners saked the hon, and learned gentleman opposite (Mr. es) whether he had instituted any inquiries into the state of destitution herewised at Carlisle?

Bainss said that he had, and had taken measures to rectify the evil.

Wakker saked the hon, and learned member whether he had any objecto lay upon the table the dietary bill for the paupers in Barham Union khouse?

the needs of costing in Distallation on the Orwermant. Now, he subtained a mode of processing was whelly out of verter. (Heart, beart) taken had made no imputations against the Government. He had a statement of facts. (Cress of "Order, order,") Well, then, what ask the Attorney-General for Ireland was, whether it was the invernment to invernment to involve any measure during the present sension for a subshing the office of major in the third of the superior.

The Reformers of Colchest whe held a meeting and resolved to wive a public dunner to Mr. Hardcastle, their present liberal representative, and Mr. Wingrove Cooke, who contested the borough with Lord John Manners at in Ireland?

The Reformers of Colchest when held a meeting and resolved to the Autority of Cooke, who contested the borough with Lord John Manners at interior of the City of London Hospital for Diseases of the Chest will be held on Wednesday next; Thomas Baring, Eeq. M.R., in the chear.

Majority for the Government

OBITUARY OF EMINENT PERSONS RECENTLY DECEASED.



EPITOME OF NEWS-FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC

The opposition to the provisions of the Mercantile Marine Act by

by carried with them an empy of minimum or constraints of treland, newly appointed Attorney-General for Ireland, uposition M.F. for Windsor, on Mondaylast. a published an address to the electors of North as published an address to the electors allowing bird in the consequence of the state of his health not allowing bird the consequence of the state of his health or allowing bird with the state of the stat

g was held on Friday (last week), at 65, a. Colonel Ogilvy in the chair, for the purpose of the exclusive treatment of [cancerous afficesons ons in accordance with the object in view were

week, a young man residing in Union-lane, Calton, ken into custody on a churge of having endeavoured to kill his gish stroat with a razor. The secondrel about a week ago to poor old man with a pistol. seen years of age, has been committed to take his trial r for having killed, at Manchester, another boy, aged nine, by m the head and breast.

ention.

perty of the Earl of Lonsdale, were poisoned Lordship's park at Lowther, by eating the branches late falls of snow the superincumbent weight had, which the cattle had cropped during the night

state, near Maryport, including the mansion, of land, and the royalty, was sold by auction a few Earl of Lonsdalo was the purchaser. ording to instructions from R. P. Milnes, Esq., Yorkshire, his agent, Mr. Charter, returned 374 per Freston allowers.

hed a sermon at the Roman

lect Committee of the House of Commons on the first day that Parliament met 214 peti-them were 60, signed by 6300 persons against for a repeal of the window tax, signed, in the ag-



PALAVER" BETWEEN THE GOVERNOR OF THE GAMBIA AND THE KING OF COMBO.

SKETCHES ON THE GAMBIA.

Bathurst, Gambia, January Sth, 1861.

Il a couple of sketches of African scenery. The occasion on y were taken was the holding of a grand "palaver," as it is the natives, between the Governor of the Gambia, Mr. M'Donhe King of Combo.

which they were taken was the holding or a grain "pawer," is broaded by the natives, between the Governor of the Gambia, Mr. M'Donnell, and the King of Combo.

The territory of the King or Chief of Combo adjoins ours, and is separated from it only by a creck about six miles from the town of Bathurst. In his territory three is a sanatory house or station for the troops, built on a cliff overhanging the sea, about 60 feet high. Some of the Bathurst merchants have also built houses at the same place. The coast continues for miles at about the same elevation, sloping gradually down towards the interior, so that there is no swamp in the immediate vicinity; whilst, being exposed to the Atlantic, the sea-breeze blows over it. The advantages of the position are so evident, that, almost from our first extlement at the Gambia, we have endeavoured to obtain possession of some land along the coast from the natives; but, though quite willing to receive our presents, and nominally to ede almost any quantity of land, if they though it would not be really claimed and made use of, they have shown a great repugnance to really giving any up, although the whole territory had been nominally ceded to us in 1840. As Bathurst increased it became absolutely necessary for us to have some land at the Cape, and every day the difficulty of obtaining it became increased. Persons at home are apt to class in their minds all Afficans universally as savages, and to fancy that if any attempt at government exists amongst them, it is in the patharchal of despotic power of some King or Chief. Nothing, however, can be less correct. Amongst nany of the Afficient tribes or nations an almost republican state exists, especially amenogs the Mahomedans. The King is obliged to consult his "headmen" or chiefs on every occasion, and their "vested interest." in the soil is guarded with the greatest jealousy.

the design of combo and agreed to meet the Governor at Jaswong, in the Combo and the second and and the s

his relatives, and some natives in war dresses, in the foreground. In the background, the bayonets of the guard of honour are seen above the head of a numerous and excited multitude, who are only kept out by the strong fence of the inclosed yard.

It would appear that diplomacy, or "lying for the good of our country," is universal in every country, and in every stage of civilisation. His Majesty of Combo had privately assured us that our claims were quite just, and that he was most anxious to give us the ladar's but before his own people he appeared to think it necessary to assume the warlke and indignant patriot, uninfluenced by blue batts or dollars. He denied that any of the former treaties had the least force, and both he and his "headmen" declared that the King could not give sway or sell any land; that he could not, in fact, give up his rights of sovereignty over it; but that he could, with the consent of his chief men, lend to rernt it for any period. It was at length decided, that persons appointed by both parties should ride over and survey the land which was required.

We had a proof that it is not only amongst the "Great Towers" there is tenaciousness of rank or authority. The Governor, anxious to seand persons in whom the Mandingos would place full confidence, said, "till send which was required. Large bodies of armed men, soon after the Governor's arrival at the Cape, began to pour in towards the Cape, and endeavoured to surround him when arranging with the chiefs the best mode of measuring the Cape, began to pour in towards the Cape, and endeavoured to surround him when arranging with the chiefs the best mode of measuring the Cape, began to pour in towards the Cape, and endeavoured to surround him when arranging with the chiefs the best mode of measuring the ground. He therefore retired to the Sanatory House, where a small body of troops had previously been sent by sea, both of the Governor's order, as a precautionary measure. The house was for some time aimost invested by the Mandingoes, who, how

and which was and which we had already businessity to us, and which we had already previously.

The next day the Mandingoes appointed Major Finden, of the Bathurst militia, in whom they place great confidence, as their umpire; the land was marked out, and they appeared rather surpised at our moderation. The Governor returned early the following day, December 26th, to the camp, and in the afternoon a second solemn council was held, at which all the chiefs were present. The presents were made; the tribute, custom, or chiefs were present. The presents were made; the tribute, custom, or the state of the present was a may call it, was agreed on; and a treaty which they



ENCAMPMENT AT JASWONG.



THE SOUTH-EASTERN RAILWAY.

THE BUILTH-EASTERN KALLWAY.

The Buildings for the purposes of this line of Railway have, from the first, been distinguished for their taste and appropriateness; and, among these, the Terminus at London-bridge, or rather adjoining Tooley-street, was not the least remarkable for the neatness, artistic character, and reality of its façade. We regret, therefore, that this has disappeared, to make room, apparently, for one of less merit, with an addition of a row of unornamental houses and shops. Nevertheless, as a change in the premises of a large metropolitan establishment, we have deemed it worthy of illustration.

RYE SWING-BRIDGE.

This interesting work has just been erected on the Ashford, Rye, and Hastings branch of the South-Eastern Railway; P. W. Barlow, Eeq., F.R.S., engineer. The Bridge is situated on that part of the line where it crosses the river Rother, close to the ancient town and port of kye. It was designed and constructed by Messrs. Ransomes and May, engineers, of Ipswich; and erected in its present position by Mr. R. C. May. Its total weight is about 116 tons, and length 112 feet. It belongs to the class called "swing-bridges," constructed so that when a ship has occasion to pass, that cannot lower its mast, the bridge can be swung, and will then

necessary appliance, as the difference of temperature considerably af so long a rod of wrought iron. These tie-rods are principally a when the Bridge is swung, as they then support the girders by being tached to them underneath, by means of a 2½-inch pin. They are twelve number, and are double thicknesses of 6 inches wide by 1 inch thick wroughtiron. The top ends of these, and the standard-heads, are vered up by a large ornamental cap, on the front of which is emblazo the Cinque Ports arms, kye being one of the towns under the L Warden.

The swinging of the Bridge is accomplished by means of spur bevil-wheels: two men can swing it easily in about two minutes a half.



BYE SWING-BRIDGE, ON THE SOUTH-EASTERN RAILWAY.



On the first of March will be commenced the publication of a A TIONAL ILLUSTRATED LIBRARY, IN MONTHLY VOLUMES;

CALENDAR FOR THE WEEK.

NDAY, F. 5. 15.—Septuagesima Sunday.

NDAY, 17.—Battle of Sr. Albans, 1451.

Bichael Angelo died, 1554.

POAA, 18.—Syrtim Luttier deed, 1546.

Length of day, 10h. 11m.

NDASAAY, 19. Galileo born, 1651. Length of day, 10h. 11m.

NDASAAY, 19. Galileo born, 1654. Duke of Sussex behesaled, 1554.

TIMES OF HIGH WATER AT LONDON-BRIDGE,
FOR THE WEEK ENDING FEBRUALT 2 140.

Bunday | Monday | Tuesday | Wellesday | Thursday | Firlay | Saturday 1 55 2 25 2 50 3 15 3 55 4 0 4 20 4 40 5 5 5 25 5 45 6 5 6 20 6 60

WHEATRE ROYAL, DRURY-LANE.—Lessee and Manager.

OYAL PRINCESS' THEATRE, OXFORD-STREET,

The public is respectfully informed that the LAST REPRESENTATION of HENRY
V., and the LAST APPEARANCE of Mr. BARTLEY, will take place on MONDAY NEXT,
by 17th.

DOYAL PRINCESS' THEATRE.—On MONDAY, FEB 17, HENRY 19. (Part L), for the last time (Mr. Bartley's last appearance), and transmiss.—Invested, referrance) and the ranominus.—Invested, referrance is the PRISON-BERG WAR, and the DANN of a LOVE as a cool at Wildeline Custle, by Royal command, and the Pantonime. Wednesday as accordant with the Pantonime and the Pantonime is the Command, and the Pantonime is the Command of the Pantonime in the Pantonime in the Pantonime is the Pantonime in the Pantonime.

POYAL POLYTECHNIC INSTITUTION.—LECTURES on the MUSIC of WALES, by Bills Roberts, Esq. The colebrated JUYENILE

O VERLAND ROUTE to CALIFORNIA, across the Rocky Mountains—Now Exhibiting at the EGYPTAN HAIL A GRAND MOVEN DIORAMA, Bitastraing the Owner and Borte to Organ, Texas, and Legisters, as a surprise Colonal Personnel for the United States on Account 1. Nonempa, 12, American, 3: Evenings, Legisters of the Colonal Personnel Colonal Personnel

musically, and at set parties strain.

MR. JOHN PARRY'S ENTERTAINMENT.—Mr. JOHN
PARRY will give his NO 483, Vocal and Instrumental, on Monday Evening next,
at York; Toucsday, Durbam; Wednesday, Sundarland; and on Monday, the 24th inst, or

EW DIORAMA, "OUR NATIVE LAND."—GALLERY
of ILUSTRATION, 14, Regent-street.—The NEW MOVING DIORAMA, illustrating "Our Native Land; or, England and the Scatons," 18 now EXHIBITING DALLY in the
Cower Gallery, forming a separate Exhibition from the oversidant Mail to India. Morninga,
13; Ferninge, at 7. Doors open half as hour before each representation. Admission, 14;
Stalls, 5a 62; Reserved Scate, 3a.

A POLLONICON.—Tuesday, Thursday, Saturday.

At Two: Evenings, at Eight.—Miss Poole, Mr. and Mrs. Donald R
leasent. The Proprisor has great piecaure in annuaclog the engagement of tocoulists, in addition to the usual Audiention performance. Admission.

THE HIPPOPOTAMUS, presented to the Zoological Society
Fig. 11. It is view of Egypt, is exhibited daily at their GARDENS in the REGENT'S
Typic of Bellevia II four of their Sylvacon deficience of second the animal in the water are
precommended to go early. Administration ONE BHILLING Jon Mondaya, SIXFENCE.

WITH THE PRESENT NUMBER OF THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS
IS PRESENTED A SUPPLEMENT, GRATIS.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.

LONDON, SATURDAY, JANUARY 15, 1851.

and appear to give complete satisfaction to any party in the State or the Church. To those friends of civil and religious liberty to whom all religious are alike, it appears to go too far, and to savory of persecution; to that portion of the Sectarian community who dislike the Church of England almost as much as they hate the Church of Rome, it is also unpleasing, not because it is severe against Rome—for in that respect no measure could exceed what they would consider a just and fitting amount of punishment—but because a victory obtained by the State and the law over the Church of Rome would be the triumph of the Protestant Church Establishment. A third party, composed of the sincere adherents of that inoffensive Church of England, which has been so wantonly assailed, incline to the opinion that the measure of the Government is not sufficiently stringent to cope with the evil; and that Popery, by an insufficient enactment, will only be encouraged to further insult and aggression. We trust, when the bill is printed, and its details better known than they are at present, that it will be found effectual for its purpose, and that the Roman Catholic Biskops, Archbishops, and Cardinals will discover that they cannot be allowed to invade the privileges of the Church of England, and the rights of the Sovereign, by the assumption of territorial titles, without incurring and receiving punishment. The friends of civil and religious licerty, including the foremost statesmen of our time, in conceding to the Roman Catholics of England and Ireland the fullest enjoyment of every rivilege enjoyed by the other citizens of this great empire, imagined, as Lord John Russell has confessed he did, that Rome had censed to be aggressive; and that, in attaining equality, it would be satisfied, without striving for superiority. In that expectation they have been deceived; and afform, having taken the first step, and presumed so far upon toleration as to show intolerance, and to affront the State by whose passive acquiescence, she was ra not appear to give complete satisfaction to any party in the State or the Church. To those friends of civil and religious liberty to

raised; and sincerely regrets, which we can scarcely believe Dr. M'Hale to do, that the progress of many urgent and essential measures of public improvement should have been retarded by discussions, of which every day's continuance is a nuisance and an

The Legislative Assembly of the French Republic has rejected the dotation of the President, and consigned Louis Napoleon to poverty for the remainder of his term of office. The circumstances under which this act has been committed are by no means creunder which this act has been committed are by no means creditable to the Assembly, and have gone far to destroy the small remaining vestiges of its popularity. The President, on the contrary, with his usual tact and good feeling, has made use of the circumstance to increase the strength of his position, and to found a new claim to the regard of the country. A public subscription was mentioned by his friends as the means, not only of relieving him from the embarrasement caused by the expenditure of his office, but of gaining a triumph over the Assembly; and there is no doubt that, if both objects had been thought desirable, he could easily have accomplished them. But he has looked deeper into futurity, and sacrificed the small successes of to-day for the more brilliant triumplis of to-morrow, by declining and forbidding any subscriptions. Already this wise self-denial has gained him adherents in every quarter, and once more he is the master of the

position.

There remains another great and all-important question for solution by the Assembly; and, judging from the temper it has displayed upon the Dotation project, it is not likely to settle it in a manner in accordance with the personal necessities of the President, or with the openly avoved wishes of those millions of French citizens who made him what he is. That question is, the revision of the Constitution of 1848, and the abolition of the clause which prohibits the immediate re-election of the President after the expiry of his four years of office. That will be the great battle of parties in the Assembly and in the country, and the real crisis of the fate of the Republic. Come when it may, all Europe will watch the result with the strongest interest and curiosity, and the sincerest hope that it will be settled without convulsion.

of St. Michael and St. George, and Master of that distinguished Order, in the room of the east father. The Marchianess of Allesbury Lad a soirée on Tuesday evening, at the family mainson in Gross-enor-square. Her Lobyship has issued invitations for two more "receptions" or Tuesday next, and on Tuesday the 25th country of the control o

nt. ady Truro had a soir/e on Thursday evening, which was very nu-usly and fashronathy intended. It the what is the solid the Payal Dublin Society, held on Mon-hie Excellency the Lord-Lill tolkstroated the premiums among the

CHURCH, UNIVERSITIES, &c.

DSER.—The Earl of Wilton has in the press a col-nts, and responses, of his own arrangement, and which are

METROPOLITAN NEWS.

THREATENING THE PREMIER.—At a late hour on Thursday night, a working jeweller, named Charles Gill, residing at 32, Surrey-place, Old Kent-road, was apprehended by Inspector Field, of the datective force-charged with sending a threatening letter to Lord John Russell at the Treasury. The prisoner was conveyed to the Gardiner's lane police-station, and after under-



ST. VALENTINE'S DAY. --- BY RICHARD DOYLE.

" Love rules the camp—the court—the grove-The Post-office—and, indeed, most places."

The Post-office—and, indeed, most places."
VALENTINE'S DAY. Valentine's Day!
How shall my feeble pen essay,
Of thy love-burdened glories to tell?
Season of smiles—eason of tears—
Season of hopes—eason of fears—
Season of murmuring, kissing, and sighing;
Of whise'ring soft nothings: of pining and dying;
Of whise'ring soft nothings: of pining and dying;
Of vows of true constancy breathed o'er and o'er;
Season of loud double-knocks at the door,
And limitless rings at the bell.

Valentine's Day! Valentine's Day!
Cupid's own holiday! Long hath thy sway
Govern'd the love-sick host.
How many a heart hath thy influence compell'd
To divulge the foud passion long secretly held:
In how many a timid and maidenly breast
Hath Love's fiame fiercely burning destroy'd all her rest,
Till, on thy day, St. Valentine, all was confessed
'Twixt her lover, herself, and the Post!

The ludy fair was sitting in her bower up on high (For ladies fair had bowers in the happy days gone I don't mean bowers such as those at Rosherville one

sees.

Where Cockney gents take ladies fair to eighteenpenny teas,
But a boudoir, or sitting-room—a quiet snug affair,
Up somewhere in what would now be pronounced a
"front two-pair."

I'm digressing, I know, And so,

I'm digressing, I know,
And so,
Not to tire my readers already, I'll try
To begin where I left off. She sat up on high,
In her bower
In the tower,
Where hour by hour
She watched, and her fair brow began to lour.
She was sad,
And she had
Enough, really, to make her;—'twas wrong, 'twas too
bud;
'Twas St. Valentine's Day, and the postman had
pass'd.
'Twas near two by her watch (but her watch was too
fast—

'Twas only a quarter-past one);
But there had she stood from dawn's earliest peeping.
First weeping and watching, then watching and weep-

ing,
And though now when past noon she her post was still
keeping,
No signs of a Valentine—none !

But see who approaches, thus armed cap-à-pie! Oh, well she remembers that form! It is he, With his splendid war charger, and armour so gay, That he rode through the City in, last Lord Mayor's

That he roue mices.

Day:

He has come his true love to console.

"I thank thee, St. Valentine," loud does she cry,
As she sees her own Knight-riding gallantly by—

On the point of his spear hold a letter on high, (In the style that we'd serve a brown bear, by the by, With a bun on the top of a pole.)

She opens it: O maiden fair! what happiness is thine, To read this splendid sample of

An Antique Falentine.

"Grammercy, fayre ladye, ye rose is redde,
'I fackins, ye violet's blue;
Mass, by 're Ladye, carnations are sweet,
Aye, marry, and soe are you."

The lady sits at her lattice
(Her window you all know that is):
Why does the lady smile,
And look pleased yet alarmed the while?
I see at her door is her cause of joy—
she, her own dearly loved minstrel boy;
has come on this morn to renew his fond vow,
he plays "Wilt thou love me then as now?"
the knows that the Baron would bid him begone,
we'd order an organ-boy now to "move on."

Valentine's Day! Valentine's Day.
Thine is the power we all obey.
The old man no longer on this day feels
That his jounts are stiff, as he foundly kneels;
And the middle-nged bady, white dangling her fan,
Looks complacently down on the fond old man:
And the child, the sportive child,
By St. Valentine's Day heguled. And the child, the sportive child, By St. Valentine's Day beguled, Lets his hoop and his marbles drop:

No longer he cares for his infantile toys,
His games in the street with the rest of the hoys,
For the innocent ball or top;
But will stop,
At the shop,
Whose windows St. Valentine's letters display;
The plain ones so cheap, and the colour'd so gay;
But the colour'd are twopence—repining is vain—
He has but a penny—he buys one plain.

The Postmen knock, the Postmen ring,
The Postman to-day is everything:
I never knew another day the whole year through
That gave the Postman such work to do.
Dance, the Postmen dance,
Dance, attendance dance;
Their bags stuff'd tight with letters over-night,
To deliver to the girls in the morning.

The Poet sits in his study—one,
A "brown" study for the time—
(Reader, I pray, excuse the pun)
He's waiting for a rhyme.
There are 'bliss' and 'kiss,"
And "heart' and "dart,"
But he's used all those before;
And "doves" and "loves,"
And of such as these a score.
But he was at the such all the his line:
Aid him, St. Valentine!

Could youch by all cases he'd seen, heard, or read;
So, e'en on this day we see
Disappointments occasioned by cold, heartless folks,
Who think Valentine's Days a good chance for a hoax.
And, alsa! so 'tis thought of by many.
Yile wretches to all sense of decency lost,
Who put valentines recklessly into the post,
Without paying the lawful penny.

Without paying the lawful penny.

And the stern pape,
And the fond mamma,
Who have paid for some dozens before,
Tell their daughter fair,
Or their youthful heir,
That they really will take in no more.
But entreaties will soften. Another, "Oh see!
'Tis from Charley, I know—he so doats upon me.
Do take just this one?"
It is done,
She has won.
And to gloat o'er her fortune, the maiden doth run
To her room on hope's eager wings.
She opens it. Horro! What? twopence for that!
An old maid with a lap-dog, a parrot, and cat—
Those horrible quissical things!

Valentine's Day! Valentine's Day! Rush to the post-office over the way; Scamper along, young and old, grave and gay, As if you'd the what-do-you-call-him to pay.

Steady old fellows, in want of a wife,
To cheer their respectable elderly life;
Young men to settle in life just begun;
Men not settle at all, but who do it for fun;
Girls of eleven, who don't want to marry,
But adore Master Tommy, or Johnny, or Harry.
All 1 all 1
Great and small!
Scamper away with you, keep up the ball.

Valentine's Day 1 all hail ! all hail ! Long may thy power o'er mortals prevail. Valentine's Day! Valentine's Day! Cupid's own holiday! Valentine's Day!

WILLIAM BROUGH.

FESTIVITIES AT PARSONSTOWN CASTLE.

FESTIVITIES AT PARSONSTOWN CASTLE,

The most magnificent display of fireworks ever witnessed in Ireland was given, on Monday evening week, at Birr Castle. The Earl of Rosso had the file prepared for the amusement of the people of the town. The fireworks were manufactured and altogether managed at the Castle, and it is said that fairer fingers than his Lordship's were busied about the greater part of them. The Countess of Rosse felt much interest in getting up the festivities: nothing seems to gratify her Ladyship more than making her neighbours happy; and, indeed, nothing could have been more successful than the attempt to do so by the proceedings of Monday evening.

After many disappointments had been experienced on account of the unsettled state of the weather, a propitious day (Monday) at length arrived. Notice was given that the iterworks, so anxiously looked for, would take place, and invitations were issued for a juvenile party, to which, however, old and young were requested to go. At five o'clock, carriages commenced arriving at the Castle, and soon a happy and delighted circle were enjoying the freely-given and cheerful welcome of its noble owners. His Lordship's splendid library was appropriated to the reception, and was soon crowded, the children evidently not more expectant than the grown pele. In a short time the dining-room was thrown open, and the younger portion of the guests were gratified by seeing a Christmas-tree, from the branches of which were suspended many and rare presents. A splendid entertainment was likewise provided. The Christmas-tree was a beautifully shaped fir-tree, placed in a large wooden vessel, and illuminated by wax tapers, about fifty in number, and of different colours. This elegant and graceful-looking object, at one of of the dining-room, formed an exquisite ornament; and, although the vianda and appointments on the refreshment table were each as might well distract the attention, it was evidently the universal attraction. Numbered tickets were drawn in a sort of lotery



"The only retrograde step I propose to take is that natural action of a man who finds that a blow is aimed at his head, and who steps backward to raise his arm, and put himself in a posture of defence."

LORD J. RUSSELL PROPOSING HIS MEASURE ON THE PAPAL AGGRESSION.

her. But the multitudes that assembled in the demesne exceed belief:
all the neighbouring towns and country must have contributed their
share. Certainly, more than 20,000 persons had come together, excited
by the reports that had got into circulation as to the magnitude and
beauty of the forthooming spectacle. Nor were they disappointed. It
must have been highly gratifying to the noble projectors of the amusement, to find everything answer so exactly their intentions, and to learn,
from the warm applause that occasionally burst from the crowds, that
every person about them was delighted.

The slow and majestic rise of a fire-balloon commenced the display:
it gradually and steadily mounted into the air, and faded by degrees
from the tight, lost in the distance.

Annexed is a copy of the programme which was have contributed their
share. Certainly, more than 20,000 persons had come together, excited

1. Balloon, with fireworks, if weather

2. Lights of different kinds.

3. Rockets, anall and large.

4. Wheelpiece, a mutations.

5. Wheelpiece, a mutations.

6. Mine fired by a rockets.

7. Wheelpiece, 3 mutations.

7. Wheelpiece, 3 mutations.

7. Wheelpiece, 3 mutations.

8. Marrons, and shells.

9. Wheelpiece, 2 mutations.

10. Wheelpiece, 2 mutations.

11. Wheelpiece, 3 mutations.

12. Wheelpiece, 3 mutations.

13. Minero deserpents and saucissons

14. Rockets, and land large.

15. Wheelpiece, 3 mutations.

16. Mine fired by a rockets.

17. Wheelpiece, 3 mutations.

18. Marrons, and shells.

19. Wheelpiece, 2 mutations.

10. Minero deserpents and saucissons

10. Tourbillons.

10. Tourbillons.

11. Tourbillons.

12. Tourbillons.

13. Minero deserpents and saucissons

14. Wheelpiece, 3 mutations.

15. Morens, and shells.

16. Mine fired by a rockets.

18. Marrons, and shells.

19. Wheelpiece, 2 mutations.

10. Minero deserpents and saucissons

10. Morens deserved and major different kinds.

10. Minero deserpents and saucissons

10. Morens deserved and major different kinds.

10. Morens deserved and major different



FIREWORKS AT BIRR CASTLE, PARSONSTOWN, THE SEAT OF THE EARL OF ROSSE

sun.
f set off all the fireworks; and it is gratifying to

liancy the noon-day sun.

Lord Rosse himself set off all the fireworks; and it is gratifying to think that no necident occurred.

It is highly interesting to see a man of Lord Rosse's capacity blending the pleasant with the useful—amusing his friends, and, in getting up that amusement, expending so much money among his people. The fireworks would, it is said, have cost, if purchased prepared, \$100. This truly doing good. It is hardly to be credited what an immense influx of strangers poured into Parsonstown during the week previous to the evening of the fireworks. It was so great, that the hotels were all filled.

It would be wrong to conclude without noticing the peaceable and orderly conduct of the persons who met to see the fireworks. Although It was at first intended to admit only those who had tickets, the crowds who presented themselves were so immense, that selection was impossible, and all gained admission; yet not a loud word was heard, except in admiration of the spectacle; and, at the termination, all retired in the most perfect good order and sobriety, giving three cheers for the Earl and Countess of Rosse.

THE HARTLEPOOL TESTIMONIAL

COUNTRY NEWS.

SERIOUS RIOT AT BARHAM UNION-HOUSE, NEAR



n.

A large bed of oysters has been discovered ter Knock buoy. The Boston oysters are rapidly lities of them are now sent by rail to the manuare sold as "real natives," the flavour of which

PROGRESS OF EMIGRATION.—The accounts from all parts of the ountry state that yest numbers, including farmers, country traders, and ountry it as helicity states that yest numbers, including farmers, country traders, and ountry; as a helicity of the country is an able of the present mouth, the emigrant agents at he various outports will be in full occupation. In the port of Dublin there are not interested to the present mouth, the emigrant agents at he various outports will be in full occupation. In the port of Dublin there are related as the present passengers to proceed direct to America; some ships have bready satied; and considerable numbers take their departure daily by steamers or Liverpool. In Waterford and other ports the quays are crowded with emirants, many of them farmers of the better class, who take the Liverpool route, he renittances from Irish settlers in America are rapidly increasing, and considerable sums are paid by the banks in Limbia and the branch banks in this provided with the means of emigrating. Altogether it appears likely that he emigration during the present year will be fully equal to that of the last or my previous year, notwithstanding the long-continued drain of the population and the havoe of a protracted and desolating famine.

PAUPLEXISM.—In Cork, Clonmel, and other populous towns, there are renewed complaints of the increase of vagrancy, and of the swarms of begars coming in from the Trail districts. The general abolition of out-door elief is one of the main causes of the augmentation of strolling vagrants, who effects a rowing life to the constraint of workhouse discipline.

Opposition to tire Government Bill ox Papal Aggression, and to forward states that the following, amongst other meabers of oman Callolic parcental meetings to petition against the Bill on Papal Aggression, and to forward the movement by every means in their power.—Sir C. M. Loglion, Bart; J. S. Closs, Q.C.; John Pitzgerald, Q.C.; John O'Hagan, M. Alers, J. H. O'Lengkhim J. D. Hotche, P. J. Murray, P. J. M

Therein, we magnitude the state of the property of the control of

Die "Romen C tholie Archish n of Tran," hes add assed a

THE MOVEMENT FOR THE REPEAL OF THE WINDOW-TAX

on to the House of Commons was agreed to.
other locanties there were also meetings held in the

COURT OF CRIMINAL APPEAL.

On Wednesday morning the whole of the fifteen Judges, with the exception of Mr. Baron Platt, assembled in the Court of Queen's Bench, to deliver judgment in the following case:—

THE QUEEN v. ROBERT COURTICE BIRD AND SARAH BIRD.

THE QUEEN v. ROBERT COURTICE WHILD AND SATISATE DELIF.

It may rocur to the recollection of our readers, that a poor girl named Mary

Ann Parsons had been an inmate of a workhouse in the county of Davon, and
that she had been placed out at a farmer's named Bird. She was at that time a
healthy and cleanly girl. Having been in the service of the prisoners a few
mouths, her appearance was altered, and she became sickly, far from cleanly
in her hattis, and at length she died. From circumstances which transpired at
the curoner's inquest, the prisoners were taken into custedy, and ultimately indicted for murder, and tried before Mr. Justice Taifourd at
the last spring assizes for the county of Devon. A series of ill-magace were
proved accinate both of the prisoners; but the surgeons having stated that, in

ng .t to free and nively :— ni l, Cresswell, Williams, Erle,

TO CORRESPONDENTS

HCAL AMATEUR; MARS; E. P.—Fingenius, lut to apparent

-1. There is no difference. 2 and 3. See the "Choos-Flayer's Hand-book"

in that case, there is no further person. We get the "Choos-Flayer's Hand-book"

in that case, there is no further person. We get the "Choos-Flayer's Hand-book"

Biggington Choose (Guilla-The Street in question appears in this month's No of the Marson of the Choose (Guilla-The Street in question appears in this month's No of the

prospectus of the forthcoming Chess Tournament will be found at length in tal sheet to-day

t Bohn a "Herabbook," price for a ratio by the price for a tractile bequive right. They is again to be the best of the price and the best of the price at a standard close on the same as well as on, 25s. Model's beautiful Closes on the price at the best of the price at the price

O. H. H., tree specific v., V. de, Weix, Jack, J.P.H.H., W.B.W. P.R.S. Blox, Be, v., V. de, Weix, Jack, J.P.H.H., W.B.W. ed, and Conway, Cooking v. Landon, C.L., R.D.M. st. Landon, Vactoria, C.p. Town, V.L., M. z., Nev H. V., Rev C. E., urc AN OLD SUBSCRIBER—Quite right | TYRO; EBOR—Quite wrong

Solution of Problem No. 367,

RLACK.

Kt to K Kt 7th (best)

B takes R (ch—best)

RLACK.

WHITE.

3. K to his 3d

4. P to Q 4th

5. R or Kt mates 1. R to K 4th 2. B takes Kt.

Solution of Problem No. 368. 1. Kt to Q 5th (dis. BLACK. WHITE. BLACK. Check)

K to Q B sq (bert) 3. Kt or R takes Q according to Elsek's 2nd move.

PROBLEM No. 369. By Mr. J. R. Edney.

BLACK.

WHITE.
White to play, and mate in four moves.

CHESS IN ITALY,

The following Game was recently played between the well-known Chestauthor, Mr. Calvi, and another skilful Italian player, Mr. Discaet.

(Muzio Gambit.) BLACK (Mr. C.)
P to K 4th
P to K B 4th
K K to B 3d
Castles
(K to R sq. and R
to B sq) (a)
Q takes P to B sqi (20)
G. Q takes P K B to R 3d
7. P to Q 4th
8. Q Kito Q B 3d 46) K K to K 2d
9. Kit to K 2d
9. Kit to K 2d
9. The Companies Companies
10. P takes P Q B to K K t5 th
11. Q to her K 5d (c) Q B takes K t
12. B takes B K K t to K B 4th
13. K B to Q K t 5th Q K t to Q 2d
(ch) R to K B 5th R taken Q R P
R to K Stl (b) K to Q 2ti
R to K B 5th K to B 3td K to K B 5th
K to B 2d K to K to B 3td K to K R 3td
R to K R 3td R to K R 1 3 d
P to Q R to K to B 3d
P to Q B 6th (ch) K to Q B 4th
R to C R 4th K to Q B 4th
R to Q B 4th
R to Q B 4th C R 4th (f) (ch)
14. B takes Kt (ch) K takes B
15. Q to her Kt 5th K to his 2d
(ch)
16. P to Q 6th (ch) K takes P
17. Q to K 5th (ch) K to Q 2d
18. B takes P
19. B to K Kt 3d
Q R takes Q

19. B to K Kt 3d Q R takes Q

(c) To Italy, It must be borne in mind, the custom still obtains of Castling as in the time of Lolli,

(b) P to R Kt 3d, though inviting, would have been a bad move.

(c) Q to K 4th looks better,

(d) R 4th looks better,

(e) Black might have gened the Kt at this point, by playing P to Q B 6th (6h); but the adverse Pawas would then have been too strong for him. Let us suppose—

WHITE,

3d, P to Q to Ch. Sec. 12 (1998)

3d, P to Q to Ch. Sec. 12 (1998)

3d, P to All Ch.

CHESS ENIGMAS.

No. 646.—La Régence.

White: K at his Ws 7th, Q at K Kt 8th, B at K 3d, Kt at K 7th,

Elack: K at his R 3d, Q at K R 8th, R at K R 5th, B at K Kt 4th; Ps at K R
2d, K Kt 7th, and K B 3d.

White by play, and wate in five moves.

No. 647. By Herr May Lange.

White: K at Q R 2d, Q at K 5th, R at K 7th 2nd K B 3d, Bs at Q 8th and

Hinds: K at C R 2d, Q at K 5th, R at K 2q, B et Q 7th, Kts at Q 2d and

4th, Ps at K B 3d and 7th and K 5th.

Whitehever party plays first can give mate in three moves.

A correspondent, writing from Bognor, in Sussex, informs us that the note of the cuckoo has already been heard in that neighbourhood. The Cozar of Russia has commanded that all persons actually caged in trade and commerce, who intend to visit the Grant Exchitege at London, stall receive their because from 60 days.

MUSIC.

SACRED HARMONIC SOCIETY

se waters." will be performed on the 25th inst.

CLASSICAL CHAMBER CONCERTS

ence, in Berners-street.

MUSICAL EVENTS.

At the Royal Music Hall (Adelaide Gallery), Signor Montelli began on Monday
at a series of Italian Operatic Concerts.

Mass Eylos will give a soirde musicale on Monday next at the Whittington
into.

Miss Eylos will give a soirce numeric on account of Mr. Hullah's Mendolssolin's "Elijah" will be performed at the fourth of Mr. Hullah's Monthly Concerts of Ancient and Modern Music, at St. Martin's Hall, next Wednesday, when a new occalist, a pupil of Sir George Smart, Mrs. Endersolin, will make her debt in the sopranan part.

Next Friday, the London Sacred Harmonic Society, under the direction of Mr. Surman, will repeat Haydn's "Creation," and Dr. Elvey's new authom, "In this day."

March.

Mr. Frederick Gye is now the sole lessee and director of the Royal Italia

Mr. Frederick Gye is now the sole lessee and director of the Royal Italia

March.

The director of the Royal Italia

The procise time for the re-opening has not yet been fixed.

MUSIC IN FRANCE.—Cimarosa's "Matrimonio Segreto" was revived at Monday, at the Thélare des Italiens, for the benefit of the contratto Mdile, il Bertrand, who was to be Ficklaina.—Mdine. Fleyel, the celebrated prantie as Bad extraordinary success at concerts in Lyons.
MUSIC IN GERMANY.—Dessauer's new opera, "Paquita," has been

He had travelled in Denmark, Norwey, Iussia, France, and England. was an expected favourite with Haydn and Beethoven, for list style of py their quartets.— Dreaden letters mention in bigh forms the execution of Hingarian artists, who play their national musls.——The King of Fracouferred on Facini the order of the Red Engle; the composer has produced a new opera. "Alian Cameron," at Florence.—The police rities at Frague have prohibited the performance of about 120 pieces, it is a few of the composer of the Red Capital Capi

THE THEATRES, &c.

DRURY-LANE.

Prout and Robins, members of the New Society of Water-Colours we in preparation a moving panorama, mon an extensive scale, of a Vivyar on England to Australia, with which text pintend to gratify the public will congregate in the metropolis at the approaching Great Exhibition. Mr. obustylas undertaken the actual voyace, and defineated with his usual artisace.

PANORAMA OF PARIS AND VERSAILLES.—This excellent panorama, painted by M. C. Cambon, presents us with admirable views of the chief points of interest in Paris, St. Clond, and Versailles; and is now in the course of extended to the control of the course of the chief points of the course of the chief points of the course of the chief points of the

NAVAL AND MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

MEUTENANT-GOVERNORSHIP OF ADDISCOMBE.-Lieut.-Colonel F.

rking for that station.

VAL SCHOOL.—The standing orders of the House of
on Monday, declared complied with in respect to the bill for exaffirs of this institution to children at present ineligible to be aland for anthorising the establishment of a chapel in connexion.

Penetonguishene, and Nagara Verdes.

The Districts at Cape Verdes.—The Board of Admiralty have given orders for her Majesty's steam-vege's Simpton and Biochound to convey a quantity of rice and biscuit to the sufferers at San Nicolas, Cape de Verdes.

It is stated that the Hon. Stuart Knox will be returned, in the room of Lord Northland, without opposition, for Dungaryar.

The Lects Intilligencer states that the Hon. H. B. Lawley, sen of Lord Weinolds, will be elected without one state representative for Pound Northland Conference of Mr. S. Martin, now Mr. Barren Martin.



SKETCHES ON THE COAST OF MALABAR.

SKETCHES ON THE COAST OF MALABAR.

The accompanying pair of sketches (from drawings by a Correspondent) present interesting specimens of the scenery of Southern India. The first shows Canamore, the principal military post, and arsenal of the provinces of Malabar and Canara, with the church, and near it to the right some of the artillery gun-sheds. In the distance are the Coorg lillis; and at their foot, native houses in occos-anty groves and gardens, reaching to the beach; and opposite the landing-place are two large stores, covered with ecoca-ant leaves. This Sketch is taken from below the curtain, showing the extremity of the ravelin, the wet ditch, and bridges. From the extreme lumidity of the climate of the Coast, the walls are covered with grass, shrubs, and moss, springing out of them. The second Sketch shows the Fort of Canamore, containing the arsenal and main-guard. The ravelin was added some forty years ago to the Portuguese enceinte, by Sartorius, of the Rombay engineers. It is not now considered of any importance, and seems falling into ruin. Some years ago the sea washed a breach of eleven feet linto a bastion-wall, which proved to be thirteen feet thick. The military station of Canamore contains one European regiment, two native regiments, and half a company of foot artillery. The Sketch shows the race-course and evening drive, with the parade-ground; to the left of the picture is the rocky island opposite Tellicherry, across the Bay. The time is morning, and some of her Majesty's 44th regiment are at drill. Here, again, the climate of the western coast being so very wet, with the cold land winds of November, render it very dangerous to horses: most of the European relations to horses most of the European relations to horse.

CITY COMMISSIONERS OF SEWERS.

On Tuesday, the Commissioners assembled in the Guildhall; Mr. Deputy Harrison in the chair,

REPORT OF THE SURVEYOR TO THE CITY COMMISSION.

CANAMORE, PART OF THE FORT, THE CHURCH, AND COORG HILLS.



CANAMORE FORT, RACE-COURSE, AND PARADE.

water is stored in small quantities for a long time unchanged, whatever the casualities of impurity to which that water may be subject. Now scarcely remind you, that the woot of the years which is public water to be scarcely remind you, that the woot of the years of the parent of the head of the parent of the

Mr. Haywood concludes his report, which gave great satisfaction to e Commissioners, in the following manner:—

he Commissioners, in the following mainter:—

I have but in conclusion to state that nearly every place needing it within son jurisdiction has aiready drainage, and sewers are either in the course of secution or in preparation for the remainder. A very brief time will, therefore, or elapse before I shall have the pleasure of reporting to you that the long-estred and is attained of enabling every house to drain, and causing the total bottlen of cesspools within the city of London. That great source of cerll is, bottlen of cesspools within the city of London. That great source of cerll is, being rapidly removed from us, and, in conjunction with the numerous control of the co

The report was ordered to be printed, and the Court adjourned.

PLATE PRESENTED TO JAMES HAY, ESQ., OF LEITH.

Thus richly-chased Silver Epergne (from the establishment of Messrs. Hunt and Roskell, late Storr and Mortimer, 156, New Bond-street) has just been presented, as described in the inscription—



PLATE PRESENTED TO JAMES HAY, ESQ.

To JAMES HAY, Eag.,

Manager of the Edinburgh Ropern Company of Leith,
From the Proprietors of that Company, to mark their eateem for him and their
sense of his faithful and prosperous management.
Presented the 20th day of June, 1880.
Being the Centenary of the Establishment of the Company.

The design consists of an oak trunk and branches, supporting a cut glass dish. At the foot of the tree is a figure of Commerce bearing a cornucopia; around are grouped an anchor and coil of rope; the base is ornamented with the hemp plant in allusion to the trade of the Company by whom the plate is presented. The work has been tastefully modelled by Mr. Alfred Brown.

CIVIL LIST PENSIONS

Howard, Esgra.

ustin, £100, in consideration of the services which she has rendered to epocially by her translations of German works. In trust to Sir Alex-Contion, Bart., and Henry Reeve, Esq. amilton, £100, in consideration of the valuable contributions to philiterature, of her husband, Sir William Hamilton, Bart., Professor of I Metaphysics in the University of Edinburgh, and of the precarious shealth. In trust to James Thomson, Gibson Craig, and Andrew Co-qrs.

mas Wagiforn, £200, in consideration of the given sure; as personance, the displayed in opening out the overland route to India, at great cost to I, and of the services which he has thereby rendered both to that country Great Britain, iam Sturgeon, £50, in consideration of his scientific attainments, partient the branch of electro-magnetism.

Fig. Petrie, £100, no consideration of his valuable additions to archeoloterature, and especially to that of Ireland, in the Eaghorn Grant, £20, in consideration of the gallantry of her hushles begreated frant, of her Mgiesty's 45th Regiment, who was murin the discharge of his duty, and of her destitute condition. In trust beoretary at War, and the Milliary Superintendent of out-pensioners.

y Moore, £100, in consideration of the library merits of her husband,



"BOCHESTER." MR. DAVENPORT

SCENE FROM "PRESENTED AT COURT," AT THE HAYMARKET THEATRE.

nas Moore, Esq., and the infirm state of his health. In trust to the Earl of hands of Miss Reynolds, found a fair and lively representative; while far Ann Price, £50, in consideration of the long and meritorious services of usband, the late Deputy Commissary-General Price, in various climates d, during a period of forty years, and of the destitute condition of his mus family, in consequence of his sudden death soon after his appointment to protran change in the West Indies. In trust to John Charles White and trick Wagforn, £40, in consideration of the court approach change in the West Indies.

the Waghern, £40, in consideration of the eminent services of her late at Lieutenant Thomas Waghern. In trust to Joseph Wottenberg and ,£1200

HAYMARKET THEATRE.

On Thursday week, Mr. Stirling Coyne gave to the stage another example of his talents in the direction of refined comedy. "Presented at Court" is the title of the new piece, which is in five acts. A French anecdate of the reign of Louis XV, is transferred to the English Court of Charles II. The Earl of Rochester (Mr. Davenport) is made to conspire with the Court Ladies to effect the exclusion from Court of Mistress Anne Franklyn (Miss Reynolds), a city heiress. The Cheapade aspirant, however, has set her heart upon the "form and ultimately succeeds; notwithstanding that her enemies have contrived the robbery of her dress, the destruction of her carriage, the disabling of her hairdresser, and the incarceration of her introducer. The first she recovers, the others she substitutes, and at length obtains the much-desired honour. Mr. Davenport, as the Earl of Rochester, had a part eminently suited to his talents, ort, as the Earl of Rochester, had a part eminently suited to his talents, and played with fequal grace, and vivacity. The lady herself, in the

NEW AFRICAN BIRD.

NEW AFRICAN BIRD.

This new form in birds (Baleaniceps Rez) has lately been obtained by Mansfield Farkins, Esq., from the upper part of the White Nile, towards the centre of Africa.

Two specimens were procured, which appeared to be male and female In size, the bird is equal to a large marabou, or adjutant, exceeding four feet in height. It is the most extraordinary form that has been discovered for many years. Its structure differs from that of any known bird. Its head and bill are extremely large: the construction of the former indicates an affinity to the pelicans, while the body resembles that of a stork. The toes (which are very long) are entirely deficient of the elightest trace of interdigital membrane. In this peculiarity it differs from the storks, cranes, herons, and boatbill. The food of this bird is said to be large lizards and fish. The sharp cutting edges and powerful terminal hook of its bill admirably adapt it for the acquisition of such prey.

*A short time since, this bird was described and figured to the Zoological Society, by Mr. Gould, the ornithologist, to whom we are indebted for the present opportunity of illustrating this new acquisition.



NEW BILD .- BA & IMPSREX), FROM THE WHITE NILE.

GREAT INDUSTRIAL EXHIBITION OF 1851.

GREAT INDUSTRIAL EXHIBITION OF 1851, z Interior of the Crystal Palace, since the prohibition of visitors, has been no of ceaseless activity; in fact, within the last week, it has been turn a vast carpenters' shop: the crection of the staircases, the division of und spaces by rows of bearings, the flowing laying down in parts of the or great central thoroughfare, &c., have employed a very legion of citers. Progress has also been made in laying out the spaces for the refresh courts: that of the first class in the north side of the transept will titloned off by a low railing, with a 24-foot entrance; the counters on he will each have a frontage of 95 feet; the total are so unding store-rooms, passages, &c., will be 17,756 square feet; in total are 19,008 square feet; the total are 19,008 square feet; the total are 19,008 square feet; the total are a length of counters of 136 feet.

ing.

ag on the 8th, to decide the terms of in. His Royal Highness first inspected satisfaction at the appearance of the full assembly of the Commissioners.

e subjoin, has, we understand, commissioners, we subjoin, which we offered last week,

for admission will be as follows:—

\$23 3 0 cheefs for a lady.

\$2 0 cheefs for a lady.

\$3 0 ch

season tickens when the first have is exhausted, anound dircumstances renear divisible.

On the first day of Exhibition season tickets only will be available, and no net will be received at the doors of entrance on that day.

On the second and third days the price of admission on entrance will be, each day

On the fourth day of Exhibition

To be reduced, on the twenty-second day, to 0 1 0

From the twenty-second day, the prices of admission will be as follows:

On Mondays, Toesdays, Wednesdays, and Thursdays in each week.

On Saturdays

On Fridays

On Second will be given at the doors. This regulation is necessary to pret the inconvenience and confusion which would arise from interruption or y at the entirances.

ces. and confusion which would arise from interruption or occes.

In the progress of the Exhibition render any alteration min ancessary, the Commissioner reserve to themselves the uch modifications as may appear desirable, of which dwe and very, will be given to the public."

In to spaces to individual exhibitors of Great Britain and Irectification of a space of the control of the co

ed, the first arrival from our Continental sculpture, on the 12th instant. sculpture, on the 12th instant. set that implements, &c. will be received smes, and fittings to be on the ground mplements will meet at the Building on will at once be sent into the country for

d.

dd men of the A division, with an

dd of Superintendent Pearce, have

ances. They are to strictly enforce

relative to the workmen and attend-

sturity. The value of the diamond ornaments for the Queen of Spain to be exhibited til exceed, it is suffrared, 1,000,000 frances. They are enumerated among the instributions of a jeweller in the Place Vandom to The United States, mainly of the analysis of the Companying another last of articles from the United States, mainly of the analysis of the complexity of the com

HIGH SHERIFFS FOR 1851.

At the Court at Window, the 11th inst., present the queen's most excellent Majesty in council, the Sheriffs appointed by her Majesty in council for the year Bief for dishire—Sir Charles Gillies Payne, of Blunham, Bart.

Beef for dishire—Sir Charles Gillies Payne, of Blunham, Bart.

Beekhire—Daniel Higford Daval Burr, of Aldermaston Park, Esq. Buckinghamshire—The Hon. Richard Cavendish, of Thornton Hall.

Cambridgehire and Huntingdounties—George Enst. of Huntingdon, Esq.

Cumberland—Geo. Head Head, of Rickerby House, Esq.

Cheshire—Thomas Marsland, of Henburr, Esq.

bury, Esq. arton Hall, Esq. rpham, Esq. ther Martin, of Kingston House, Dor-ther Martin, of Kingston House, Dor-

Robert Honry Brouncker Marun, of Kingston House,
Robert Honry Allan, of Rlackwell Hall, Esq.
Illian Philly Honywood, of Marks Hall, Esq.
William Dent, of Suddely Castle, Esq.
where-Charles Thomas Botenlam, of Rotherwas, Esq.
where-William John Lysley, of Minwood, Esq.
wilson, of Blackhurst, Tonbridge Wells, Esq.
wire-Sir Cornwallis Ricketts, of Beamont Leyes, Bartere-Sir Charles Henry John Anderson, of Lea, Bart.
whire-Ferdinand Hanbury Williams, of Colubrook Park, Esq.
wire-Sir Willoughly Jones, of Cramer Hall, Seuthborpe, Bart.
contrier—Sir Charles Edmund Ishan, of Lumport Hall, Bart.
whire—Sir Charles Edmund Ishan, of Lumport Hall, Bart.
whire—Sir Charles Edmund Ishan, of Lumport Hall, Bart.
whire—John Francklin, of Gonalston, Esq.
w—John Brown, of Kingston, Bonni, Esq.
w—John Studen Kanyton, of Uphall, Esq.
w—John Studen Knyton, of Uphall Marketter, w—John Studen Knyton, of Uphall Marketter, w—John Studen Knyton, of Uphall Marketter, w—John Studen Knyton, of Uph

Frederick Barns, of Soiterley, Esq.

Frederick Barns, of Soiterley, Esq.

John Sparkse, of Goaden House, Shalford, Esq.

Javid Lyon, of Goring, Esq.

Johic—Mark Phillips, of Snitterfield, Esq.

Javid Lyon, of Goring, Esq.

Johic—Sark Phillips, of Snitterfield, Esq.

John—Sir Thomas Edward Wilson, of Rigmaden, Esq.

—Graham Moor Michell Eramede, of Monkton House, Esq.

John—Sir Thomas Edward Winnington, of Stanford Court, Bart.

—The Honourable Payan Dawnay, of Beningborough Hall.

—WALES.

—Thomas Owen, of Tyddyn Glany-mor, Esq.

ye—Robert Raikes, of Treberfield, Esq.

—Shive—John Williams, of Hafdyllam, Esq.

—Switze—Timothy Fowell, of Fenyoogd, Esq.

—Wilson Jones, of Harsheath Hail, Longert, Esq.

—Wilson Jones, of Harsheath Park, Esq.

—Wilson Jones, of Harsheath Park, Esq.

—Mison Jones, of Garthmill Esq.

eryshire.—Charles Jones, of Garthmill, Esq. shire—Henry Richardson, of Aberhirnant, Esq. shire—John Harcourt Powell, of Hook, Esq. ire—Francis Aspinal Phillips, of Abbeycwinhir, Esq.

NATIONAL SPORTS.

TATTERSALL'S.

AX.—A great number of events were touched upon this afternoon, and rerage amount of business transacted, showing a further decline in the purities for the Chester Cup and Derby, and a few other changes of less nec. The room was fully attended.

CC. The FOOD was fully attended.

St. ALEASA PETETLECHASE.

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A to 1 aget M.Lligan (f).

St. ALEASA A to 1 aget The Cockinil.

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OAKS. 15 to 1 aget Irls
THURSDAY.—It is only necessary to refer to a decided change in the position o
Raby and Italian, and to leave the quotations to show the general unimportance of the betting:—

LIVERPOOL SPRING CUP.

[5 to 1 agest Panopo 8 to 1 agest Cauries. [7 to 1 agest Idle Boy LIVEPPOOL STEEPLE-CHASE
| 10 to 1 aget Sir John
| 12 to 1 — Peter Simple 7 to 1 agst Vain Hope 10 to 1 — Abd-el-Kader 20 to 1 aget Rescue 20 to 1 — Half-and-Half 1000 to 15 agst Prior of Laner oost 1000 to 15 — Caurire 1000 to 15 — Little George 1000 to 15 — Sir Richard No Derby betting.

ST. ALBANS STEEPLECHASES.—WEDNESDAY.

FREE HANDICAR of 10 sovs each and 40 sdded.—Mr. J. Mason's Trust-me-not (Owner), 1. Mr. Tresham's Benlomend (Frisby), 2.

The SELING STATES of 3 sovs each, p. p., and 20 added.—Mr. Gray's Outcast (Price), 1. Mr. Darby's Brown Brandy (Owner), 2.

boats lowered at each point, to suit the lacqualites in certained by previous surery. This was all accom-nd a half, without accident. R. H. Herschell delivered a lecture (the first connexion with the Working Man's Institute, Lisson-tion of 1861. He forcibly exposed the fallacies which and quarters as to the probable and

MONETARY TRANSACTIONS OF THE WEEK.

r freight vessel besides the St. Lowrence frigate. Congress is to be asked the payment of the interest in London is strongly insisted on. 20,000 dollars for general expenses for agents, Sc. to attend to the inte-attending in the proposition are just smillion to enak American exhibitors. There appears to be a public with for the Presi-Spanish Government to withdraw the offer, an opportunity tha

wabury and Chester (Nor. W. Min.), 18; Ditto Eicht per Cent., Pier in Staffordsine, 68; South-Eastern, 26; South Wales, 27; Wesr V. Der Cent. Gunr., 24‡; York, Noweastle, and Extension, 18; York and North Midland, 24; Div. Pier in Stafford Extension, 18; York and North Midland, 24; Div. Pier in Mandamen, 9½; Central of France (Orleans and Vierron), 162; Eastern Namur and Liege, 8½; Orleans and Bordeaux, 4; Paris and Routen sand Strasbourg, 10½; Sambre and Meuse, 3½; Tours and Nautes, 61.

THE MARKETS.

ten bread in the metropolis are from 7d to 7ld; of household ge.—Wheat, 38s; barley, 22s 10d; cats, 16s 9d; rye, 23s 11d;

icy, is; oats, is; rye, is; beans, is; peas, is.
well supplied with most kinds of tes, the demand is very inactive.
To change to notice, common sound congon being quoted at 114d

austs and sheep have been in good request, at full prices; but all other nanded very little attention. 8 Sd; mutton, 3s 4d to 4s 4d; veal, 3s 4d to 4s; pork, 2s 10d to 4s

per 8 lb, to sink the offal.

*Recogate and Lendenhall.—There has been rather more doing in these markets, and

*Recogate and Lendenhall.—There has been rather more doing in these markets, and

prices have ruled firm in every instance.

**Bed, from 28 of t o 68 dq; muston, 28 od to 3s 10d; veal, 3s 2d to 4s (and pork,
2s dd to 4s 3d per 8 lb by the acresse.

B. Herriery.

THE LONDON GAZETTE.

TUESDAY, FEB. 11, 1851.
BANKRUPTCIES ANNULLED.
Berks, innkcoper. E HODGES, Swinford, surgeon.

JBARUGH, High Höborn, oliman. W L WOOD, Charles-street, Drury-lane, planofar maker. E Blass, Barbean, brear. H B COLTMAN, Regent-street, Courr-milled J MURRELL, Colchester, barge-owner. H D STEVENSON, Bishopresumoul, manufacturer.

SCOTCH SEQUESTRATION.

Copp or Royal Regular State Control of the Copp of the

NEW BOOKS, c.

MR. COLBURN'S NEW PUBLICATIONS.

VOL. III. of LIVES of the PRINCESSES of ENGters of Rayal and Hardrey Public Rees, Editor of the "Latters of Rayal and Hardrey Rees, Editor of the "Latters of Rayal and Hardrey Rees, Editor of the "Latters of Rayal and Hardrey Rees, Editor of the "Lat
MR. DISCARLI'S LIFE and REIGN of CHARLES I.

"And the Market Rees of Charles I., cata modern times have produced."—Quartery Review.

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Jani, will be even surpassed by 'Merkiand.'"—Critic.

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and Mr. Since as a set suffered in a consisting of possible properties of the Human Exp. (**)

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ANITARY REFORM and PUBLIC

HEATH.—The MEDICAL THIES has commoned the publication of a street of the publication of the Theological Department of King's College, the Students of the Theological Department of King's College, the College Hospital. The defect of Department and Physician to King's College Hospital. The defect of the College Hospital. The defect of the College Hospital. The college Hospital The C

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PARLIAMENTARY PORTRAITS.

THOMAS ALEXANDER MITCHELL, M.P. FOR BRIDPORT.

THE subject of our memoir (youngest son of Mr. John Mitchell, of Montrose, who established the firm of Mitchell and Co. at Riga in 1782, and, in 1810, the firm of John Mitchell and Co. in London, in connexion with the Russia house) was born at London, in 1812; and educated at first at a private school, at Richmond, where he remained until fiteen years of age, when, for the purpose of learning French and German, he was sent to a school at Weisbaden, from which he afterwards, for a short time, went to Heidelberg. At seventeen he returned to London.

was sent to a school at Weisbaden, from which he afterwards, for a short time, went to Heidelberg. At seventeen he returned to London, and was at once set to work in his father's counting-house, in Broadstreet; and, in connexion with the business of the firm, several times visited Russia, and travelled over the greater portion of that empire.

The trade in hemy and flax forming the staple manufacture of Bridport, brought Mr. Mitchell, now a partner in the firm, into intimate context, who, since the general election of 1857, had been its representative, would not again come forward, and that, if he would allow himself to be looked to at the next election, his return would be certain. At the general election in 1841, Mr. Mitchell accordingly came forward in the Liberal interest, and as a strong advocate of the then



MR. MITCHELL, M.P. FOR BRIDPORT .- FROM A PHOTOGRAPH BY BEARD.

MR. MITCHELL, M.P. FOR BRIDPORT.—FROM A PHOTOGRAPH

BY BEARD.

proposed 8s. fixed duty upon foreign corn. The other candidates were
Mr. Cochrane, Conservative and ultra-Protectionist, and Mr. Warburton second on
the poll, by a majority of 38; the numbers being—Warburton, 304;
Mitchell, 282; Cochrane, 244. This election cost the parties not less
than ±10,000. Mr. Warburton soon afterwards accepted the Chiltern
Hundrede, and a petition was presented against the return of Mr.
Mitchell. Mr. Cochrane then stood in the room of Mr. Warburton,
and was elected without opposition; but his return was petitioned against
on the ground of bribery at the previous election, but ultimately by mutual arrangement both petitions were withdrawn. The case was subsequently one of those referred to Mr. Roebuck's committee. Mr. Mitchell
very frankly confessed his part in the malpractices of the election; but
the late Sir Robert Peel having declared that no Parliamentary action
could be taken on the report, both members, in common with all those
referred to the compromise committee, retained their seats.

In 1844, Mr. Mitchell voted with Mr. Villiers on his annual Corn-Law
motion; and, in 1845, made a speech in its favour, his first of any
length in the House, and which was one of the best listened to, and
most successful of the debate on that side.

His next speech of importance, and upon a subject which he had
completely mastered, was early in the session of 1847, in support of Mr.
Ricardo, he took the most active part. He was at that time a member
of the Committee of Lloyd's Registry of British and Foreign Shipping,
from which the insulting manner of several of the members, in consequence of his exertions on Mr. Ricardo's committee, obliged him
to retire. At the general election of 1847 he was again returned for Bridport—this time without one shilling of outlay except for the legal expuses; past delinquencies being atomed for
by the complete absence of any approach to either bribery or
treating. There were three candidates, s next speech of importance, and upon a subject which he had bettely mastered, was early in the session of 1847, in support of Mr. supported in manufact, was early in the session of 1847, in support of Mr. supported in manufacture, and the subject of the member, and upon which, in conjunction with Mr. subject of the member, and upon which, in conjunction with Mr. subject of the supported in the New York Hendel) of the each of John James Andubon, the deservedly renowned naturalist, on the complete speece of his exertions on Mr. Ricardo's committee, obliged him the complete speece of any approach to either brieger of the complete speece of any approach to either brieger of the complete speece of any approach to either brieger of the complete speece of any approach to either brieger of the complete speece of the subject of the speece of the subject of the complete speece of the subject of the speece of the speec

Our Portrait is from a photograph by Beard.

THE PAPAL AGGRESSION.

This week has brought forth a remarkable Letter from Dr. Ullathorne, the Roman Catholic Bishop of Birmingham, to Lord John Russell, concerning the Roman Catholic Bishop of Birmingham, to Lord John Russell, concerning the Roman Catholic Heigrarchy, of which we must give our readers an outline. He states, on good authority, that when Lord Minto was at Rome, his Holiness took up the printed document constituting the Hierarchy, of course the one first prepared, and put it into his Lordship's hands, asying, "This concerns England;" and Lord Minto laid it down on the table without asying a word. The conclusion drawn by his Holiness from that, was "the continuance of the publicy of non-interference in our spiritual affairs." The Bishop was alled the property of the public o

DEATH OF AUDUBON, THE ORNITHOLOGIST.

alone I received the purest gratification. I undertook long and tedious Journeys, ransacked the woods, the lakes, the prairies, and the shores of the Atlantic. Years were spent away from my family. Yet, reader, will you believe it, I had no other object in view than simply to enjoy the sight of nature. Never for a moment did I conceive the hope of becoming in any degree useful to my kind, until I accidentally formed acquaintance with the Frince of Musignano, at Philadelphia, to which place I went with the view of proceeding eastward along the coast.

"I reached Philadelphia on the 5th April, 1824, just as the sun was sinking beneath the horizon. Except the good Dr. Mease, who had visited me in my younger days, I had scarcely a friend in the city; for I was then unacquainted with Harlan, Wetherell Macmurri, Lesueut, or Sully. I called on him, and showed him some of my drawings. He presented me to the celebrated Charles Lucien Bonaparte, who in his turn introduced me to the Natural History Society of Philadelphia. But the patronage which I so much needed, I soon found myself compelled to seek elsewhere. I left Philadelphia, and visited New York, where I was received with a kindness well suited to cleake my depressed spirits; and afterwards, ascending that noble stream the Hudson, gliding over our broad lakes, to seek the wildest solitudes of the pathless and gloomy forests.

"Elephene months elanesd. I returned to my family, then in Louisiana."

forests.

"Eighteen months elapsed. I returned to my family, then in Louisiana, explored every portion of the vast woods around, and at last salied towards the Old World."

Audubon then describes his hospitable reception in England and Scotland. In Edinburgh he commenced publishing his illustrations.



THE LATE JOHN JAMES AUDUBON, THE NATURALIST.

his engraver, Mr. W. H. Lizars, advised him to seek an artist in London, and there he employed Mr. Robert Havell, jun., with great satisfaction. Audubon's gratitude is very pleasing. "To Britain," he says, "I owe nearly all my success. She has furnished the artists through whom my labours were to be presented to the world; she has granted me the highest patronage and honours; in a word, she has thus far supported the prosecution of my illustrations. To Britain, therefore, I shall ever be grateful."

As a delineator of birds, Audubon never had an equal; his subjects breathe all the freshness, character, and vigour of living nature. His attitudes are of the most spirited description, infinitely varied, and all appearing as in their native haunts. They are entirely divested of that formality which but too frequently characterises natural history plates, while, at the same time, they are remarkable for the accuracy and imitation of the feathering; and in those parts most essential to the naturalist, namely, the beaks and feet, they are drawn with matchiess skill and beauty. His descriptions of birds are strikingly graphic and amusing, although, in this respect, he does not equal Wilson.

The magnificent work of Audubon gained for him a high reputation in this country. In September, 1828, he visited France, where he was received with open arms by all the celebrated naturalists of that country; and Baron Cuvier read a highly laudatory report of the "Birds of America" before the Institute.

In 1829, Mr. Audubon returned to America, where he remained absent about a year, when he revisited England, bringing with him Mrs. Audubon.

The irresistible impulses of his nature again dictated another visit

Audahon.

The irresistible impulses of his nature again dictated another visit to his native wildernesses, for the purpose of making, if possible, fresh discoveries in the feathered creation, he accordingly set sail on the last of August, 1831.

The accompanyining portrait is from an engraving prefixed to a volume of "The Miscellany of Natural History," of Edinburgh, a work of standard merit.

METROPOLITAN COMMISSION OF SEWERS.—A monthly Court of Sewers was held on Tuesday, at the office, Greek-street, Soho-square. The fed inving commissioners were present:—Lord Ebrington, M.P., who presides Sir J. Burgoyne, Sir Henry de la Boche, Mr. Peto, M.P., Mosars. Lawes, Dason, Hawes, Rendel, and lardwick. Mr. Lawes read a report on the operation of the Commission during the past year, which was unanimously received at plaction made by three; even a rought under the notice of the court an application made by three; even a rought under the notice of the court an application made by three; even a rought under the notice of the court an application made by three; even a rought under the notice of the court an application made by three; even a rought under the notice of the reference in the property of the